

County of Yuba California - Child and Family Services Review

2013 County Self Assessment Report Child Welfare Services and Juvenile Probation Division

**ON-SITE ASSESSMENT DATES
MARCH 25, 2013 – APRIL 10, 2013**

**FINAL REPORT
AUGUST 2013**



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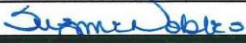
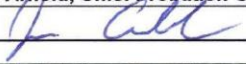
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California's Child and Family Services Review County Self-Assessment Cover Sheet

County:	Yuba
Responsible County Child Welfare Agency:	Yuba
Period of Assessment:	March 25, 2013 to April 10, 2013
Period of Outcome Data:	July 2003 to January 2013
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County Self-Assessment Cover Sheet (continued)

Submitted by each agency for the children under its care	
Submitted by:	County Child Welfare Agency Director (Lead Agency)
Name:	Suzanne Nobles, Director
Signature:	
Submitted by:	County Chief Probation Officer
Name:	Jim Arnold, Chief Probation Officer
Signature:	

In Collaboration with:		
County & Community Partners	Name(s)	Signature
Board of Supervisors Designated Public Agency to Administer CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Funds	Suzanne Nobles, Director	
County Child Abuse Prevention Council	Jim Arnold, Chief Probation Officer	
Parent Representative	N/A	
As Applicable ¹	Name(s)	
California Youth Connection	N/A	
County Adoption Agency (or CDSS Adoptions District Office)	Andrea Luca, District Manager (Until 6/30/2013) Yuba County CWS (Effective July 1, 2013)	
Local Tribes	Mike Hill	
Local Education Agency	Sally Sokolowski	

Board of Supervisors (BOS) Approval	
BOS Approval Date:	
Name:	
Signature:	

☒ Name and affiliation of additional participants are on a separate page with an indication as to which participants are representing the required core representatives.

Executive Summary

Yuba County Health and Human Services Department, Child Welfare Services Division, and Probation Department, Juvenile Division, in collaboration with California Department of Social Services and Northern Child Welfare Training Academy planned, organized and completed the 2013 County Self Assessment (CSA).

This county self assessment is an accumulation of the three activities mandated by the California Children and Family Services Review (C-CFSR) that helps assess the effectiveness of child welfare services across child safety, permanency and well being. It incorporates the Peer Review process, the state-administered Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) System Case Review (which was unable to be conducted by the California Department of Social Services for this CSA) and the production and implementation of the System Improvement Plan (SIP). The conclusion drawn from the CSA process includes:

- Continual significant program development and improvement has been made since the implementation of the SIP in 2010. Nearly all improvement goals in the SIP have been either met or are at close proximity to being met by Child Welfare Services.
- The most recent SafeMeasures data on child welfare outcomes for Yuba County shows our county meets or exceeds the National Standard for nearly all measures but two relating to safety of children. Currently, CWS is exceeding the National Standard for No Maltreatment in Foster Care and Timely Social Worker Visits. CWS is just over 2 percentage points from meeting the National Standard for Non Recurrence of Maltreatment and Timely Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect (10-day Referral) but 9.3 percentage points below the National Standard for Timely Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect (Immediate). Please note that both the 10-day Referral and Immediate Timely Investigation rates are lower due to social worker workload issues that have increased their demands over the last year or so leading to untimely CWS/CMS data entry. CWS is steadily moving in the right direction and has made great improvement over the years in the safety measures.
- The most recent statewide data from the Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Welfare, University of California Berkeley, (2012 Quarter 4 Extract) on child welfare outcomes shows Yuba County's performance on permanency measures to:
 - Either exceed or show strong/close performance to National Standard for Reunification measures.
 - Exceed or show close performance for one out of three measures related to Placement Stability. Measure C4.2 Placement Stability (12 to 24 months in Care) and C4.3 Placement Stability (At Least 24 Months in Care) both fall below the National Standard. Our Peer Review in March 2013 focused on C4.3 measure and established areas that were in need of improvement that will be incorporated into the new SIP in conjunction with this CSA.
 - Exceed or show close performance for Adoption measures.

- Yuba County continues to remain on track and above the Statewide Standards in regards to the performance for the large majority of the Well Being Outcome Measures.
- Yuba County has an array of community services available for families and children across the county. There are strong public and private partnerships among many stakeholders.
- Attention needs to be given to improving or strengthening the following:
 - Record keeping: Increase timely data entries on performance measures – such as ensuring all contacts are recorded, and required fields in the CWS/CMS application completed or are checked within the required time frame as set by department policy.
 - Internal communication and information sharing: Facilitate sharing of case information, best practices and regulatory requirements, and improve internal communication across all levels.
 - Enhance the use of standardized tools -- SafeMeasures, Structured Decision Making (SDM), etc. -- and procedures for assessing child safety, permanency and well being.
 - Recruit, train, and support foster parents.
 - Improve partnership with other agencies: Expand the array of services available to families through interagency collaboration and partnerships with community-based organizations.
 - Improve services by providing better and timelier access to available mental health services through early mental health screenings and assessments to include referrals to Sutter-Yuba Mental Health for involvement and intervention when deemed necessary such as with cases determined to have experienced trauma and traumatic events.
 - Improve communications between foster parents, foster children/youth and social workers.
 - Involving the foster youth in the placement planning process.
 - Improve court processes and relationships: Strengthen relationships with juvenile court through Juvenile Court Judge and social worker trainings and streamlining of interagency processes.
- Global improvements that have been well received and continuance are much encouraged:
 - Safety Organized Practice (SOP) is a strength-based, family-focused approach that has created an interactive process between CWS staff and the family.
 - Differential Response has been well received in the community and has a shown significant impact in many of the Outcome Data Measures.
 - Visitation program and staff are very supportive of family and visits. They are family-focused and help families have positive parenting behaviors and motivation for change.

Self Assessment revealed the need to continue to focus on safety and permanency outcomes for children/youth. CWS is planning to focus on the following outcomes for the upcoming SIP.

- S1.1 – No Recurrence of Maltreatment.
- C3.3 – Permanency -- In Care Three Years or Longer.
- C4.3 – Placement Stability – Children with Two or Fewer Placements (At Least 24 Months).

Yuba County values and will benefit from the wide array of information obtained from the Self Assessment process. The county is scheduled to prepare a new five-year System Improvement Plan using the qualitative and quantitative information gathered in the preceding Peer Review and current Self Assessment.

Acknowledgement

The Yuba County 2013 Self Assessment (CSA) was a collaborative process between the Yuba County Health and Human Services and Probation Departments, California Department of Social Services, and Northern Regional Training Academy.

The Yuba County Health and Human Services Department, Child Welfare Services Division, and Yuba County Probation Department, Juvenile Division, would like to thank all of the participants including the CSA Core Team Representatives (as listed on page 9) and community stakeholders for their hard work, commitment and important contributions to this effort. This report would not have been possible without their expertise, commitment and dedication.

Introduction

Since 2003, the state and local child welfare agencies have continually worked toward changes mandated by the California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR) through the engagement of three integrated processes which have been used to guide system improvements over the three 3-year review cycles. During each review cycle, each California county was mandated to conduct the following:

1. Peer Quality Case Review (PQCR) by bringing in outside expertise, including peers from other counties, to qualitatively evaluate actual practices in the field. Yuba County completed its first PQCR in July 2006 and second PQCR in December 2009.
2. Self assessment of its Child Welfare Services (CWS) strengths and areas of needs based on quantitative data collection and analysis. The County Self Assessment (CSA) was to supplement the quantitative data obtained in the self assessment with qualitative information gathered from workers, supervisors and stakeholders regarding strengths and areas needing improvement. This CSA process was integrated with a triennial needs assessment for the Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT), Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP), and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) programs. Integrating these two assessments streamlined duplicative processes, maximized resources, increased partnerships, and improved communication.
3. Develop a System Improvement Plan (SIP), which integrated information from the CSA and PQCR to:
 - a. Identify specific areas of performance and systemic factors that were targeted for improvement during that cycle review.
 - b. Establish measurable goals for improvement for each target.
 - c. Develop strategies for accomplishing change.

Yuba County Health and Human Services Department (YCHHSD)-CWS and Juvenile Probation conducted their third CSA in February and March of 2010. As in the previous self assessment, Yuba County continued to focus on obtaining extensive input from our public and private partners, knowing that their knowledge and experience, combined with CWS and Probation, were critical in identifying the strengths, needs, and gaps in our service delivery.

As a result of increased federal emphasis on outcomes and accountability, in 2012, through the use of a workgroup comprised of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) Children's Services Outcomes and Accountability Bureau (CSOAB) and Office of Child Abuse Prevention (OCAP), the County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC), the Center for Social Services Research, University of California (U.C.) Berkeley and representatives from several California child welfare and probation agencies, the CDSS revised the California Child and Family Services Review process to improve California's quality assurance system through the use of a functioning continuous

quality improvement (CQI) system in child welfare. Thus, through this workgroup, the CDSS revised the CSA to include transitioning from a three year cycle to a five year cycle, incorporating the Peer Review (formerly known as PQCR), implementation of a state-administered Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) System Case Review using a standardized case review tool and implementation of an annual SIP Progress Report (formerly called the SIP Update).

The key participants in this process are referred to as the C-CFSR Team for Yuba County which includes CWS, the Probation Department, CSOAB, OCAP and many local community stakeholders. CWS and the Probation Department along with CDSS serve as lead agencies for all elements of the C-CFSR process.

C-CFSR Planning Team & Core Representatives

C-CFSR PLANNING TEAM

The C-CFSR Planning Team acts as the driver in both the C-CFSR process and the CSA process at the county level and is made up of key participants including CWS, Probation Department, CDSS CSOAB and OCAP. Each of the participating agencies serve a specific role in the C-CFSR process as outlined below:

COUNTY CHILD WELFARE AGENCY AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Team Members: Tony Roach, CWS Program Manager
 Tracy Enriquez, System Support Analyst
 Donna Clark, Administrative Analyst
 Theresa Dove Weber, Probation Manager
 Tara Moseley, Probation Supervisor
 Paula Gomes, Senior Deputy Probation Officer/Placement Officer

Key Responsibilities: → Serve as lead agency within the county for conducting the C-CFSR process.
 → Responsible for establishing the Core Team.
 → Responsible for the completion of the CSA process in partnership and collaboration with CDSS to include the Peer Review, Stakeholder's Meeting and the state-administered CWS/CMS System Case Review.
 → Responsible for the completion of the required annual SIP in partnership and collaboration with CDSS.
 → Responsible for the completion of all required reports.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Team Members: Sarah Davis, CDSS CSOAB
 Theresa Sanchez, CDSS OCAP

Key Responsibilities: ➔ Work with counties on all aspects of the C-CFSR process by providing ongoing support and assistance to improve the outcomes outlined in the federal CFSR System.

➔ Responsible for ensuring the requirements of the CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF programs are met.

➔ Responsible for following federal guidelines to ensure counties are completing the C-CFSR process in a way that meets statutory and regulatory requirements.

CSA CORE TEAM REPRESENTATIVES

The CSA Core Team serves as the key C-CFSR Planning Team at the county level and is comprised of the following participants who are hard working and committed to child safety, permanency and well-being of the children of Yuba County:

Team Member	Title	Agency
Theresa Sanchez	Social Services Consultant III	CDSS OCAP
Sarah Davis	Social Services Consultant III	CDSS CSOAB
Cathy LeBlanc	Administrator	Camptonville Family Resource Center
Linda Hodges	Manager	Casa de Esperanza
William Kite	Youth Representative	Consumer
Jenny Sharkey	Administrator	First 5 Yuba
Roy Martin	Administrator	GraceSource Family Resource Center
Nancy Lee	Director, Substance Abuse Advisor	First Steps
Mike Hill	Native American Liaison	Parent Consumer
Leah Eneix	Foster Kinship Care Education	Yuba College
Donna Clark	Analyst	YCHHSD-Admin/Finance
Reem Burris	Social Worker	YCHHSD-CWS
Thomas Clark	Supervisor	
Pam Cook	Social Worker	
John Crocker	Social Worker	
Penny Elliott	Social Worker	
John Harvey	Supervisor	
Melinda Hotchkiss	Social Worker	
Shari Japhet	Social Worker	
Bunny Keterman	Social Worker	
Angelika Klug	Social Worker	
Michele Kocher	Social Worker	
Julie Mahon	Supervisor	
Drake Malecha	Social Worker	
Lisa Morrell	Program Aide	
Monique Phillips	Social Worker	
Marc Provencal	Social Worker	
Tony Roach*	Manager	
Rachel Romero	Program Aide	

Team Member	Title	Agency
Erich Runge	Supervisor	YCHHSD-CWS cont.
Sherry Scott	Social Worker	
Susan Such	Social Worker	
Cheryce Williams	Social Worker	
Valli Elliott	Health Educator	YCHHSD-Public Health
Jane McMillan	Manager	Yuba Co. Housing Authority
Jorgine Rogers	Administrator	Yuba Co. Office of Education
Melissa Danielson	Foster Youth Services	
Sally Sokolowski	Administrator	
Jim Arnold*	Administrator	Yuba Co. Probation Dept.
Theresa Dove Weber	Manager	
Paula Gomes	Deputy Probation Officer	
Tara Moseley	Supervisor	
John Floe,	Supervisor	Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Services
Jackie Stanfill,	Manager	
Sandra Turnbull,	Manager	

*Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC) Member

THE CSA PLANNING PROCESS

On January 31, 2013, the C-CFSR Planning Team along with other CSA Core Team members met for the 2013 CSA Kick-Off Meeting. The Kick-Off Meeting was followed up with several teleconferences with the C-CFSR Planning Team along with some members of the CSA Core Team throughout the process of the Peer Review and the Stakeholder's Meeting.

PARTICIPATION OF CORE REPRESENTATIVES

Yuba County has continued to use a participatory model for the self assessment by involving CSA Core Team members directly in the analysis of the county data. The CSA Planning Team along with CSA Core Team members initially gathered and analyzed a wide variety of data to identify the county's strengths and areas needing improvement at the January Kick-Off Meeting.

The CDSS, through the CSOAB and the OCAP, facilitated the CSA meetings with assistance from Northern Child Welfare Training Academy through U.C. Davis on the Peer Review. The quarterly data reports from the U.C. Berkeley and CDSS, combined with SafeMeasures analysis, provided sufficient outcome data for the children and families served to conduct the self assessment process. Throughout the various planning and self assessment meetings, the outcome data along with trends analysis were provided to all participants. That information and the subsequent analysis are included in this report as a basis for developing our CSA Report which will be sent to the Board of Supervisors in September 2013.

The CSA Core Team members continued through the process evaluating child welfare performance measures in the area of safety, permanency and well-being and came to the determination that Placement Stability would be the Focus Area for CWS and that Non Minor Dependents (NMD) would be the Focus Area for Probation.

Demographic Profile

GENERAL COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

GENERAL POPULATION

Yuba County is one of the original counties of California and was formed in 1850. The county consists of 644 square miles and borders Butte and Plumas Counties to the north, Nevada and Sierra Counties to the east Sutter County to the west, and Placer County to the south.

Yuba County is the 39th most populated county in the state of California and currently has approximately 72,155 people, of which 28.8 percent are children. There appears to be a 1.2 percent decrease in the total population since the last CSA in 2009 along with a slight decrease in the percentage of children in the county.

The county has two incorporated cities, Marysville and Wheatland, and there are many unincorporated communities as well. These unincorporated communities include Olivehurst, Linda, Plumas Lake and the more isolated foothill communities of Hallwood, Brownsville, Browns Valley, Camptonville, Challenge, Loma Rica, Dobbins, Oregon House, Rackerby, Smartsville, and Strawberry Valley.

The foothill communities of Yuba County, as listed above, have very limited services due to their isolation and the lack of public transportation. This along with possible weather conditions due to a varying elevation range of 2,300 to 5,000 feet, two lane windy roads and an average commute time to work of 33.7 minutes negatively affects employability and increases the isolation from community support and services for many Yuba County families. According to City-Data.com, the unemployment rate for the Yuba foothill area in August 2012 was 17.1 percent which is 6.7 percent over the California average of 10.4 percent for the same time period. The high unemployment rate contributes to the high poverty rate, with 23.3 percent of the children in the Yuba foothill communities living in poverty. There are several families that are living in the more isolated areas of the foothills that do have a higher level of needs.

YUBA COUNTY FAMILY ETHNICITY

The families and children of Yuba County reflect a diverse population. Overall, the population consists of 79.5 percent White (White persons not reporting any Hispanic origin is 57.9 percent), 25.9 percent Hispanic, 7.2 percent Asian, 3.9 percent Black or African American, 3.1 percent American Indian and Alaska Natives, and 0.5 percent Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. Yuba County does not have any known federally recognized Indian tribes within its borders. However, in May of 2013, the U.S. Department of Interior formally recorded the December 2012 transfer of a portion of Yuba County land to the Estom Yumeka Maidu tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria, whose headquarters are located in Butte County.

It is worthy to note that the Hmong population makes up almost half of the 7.2 percent of the total Asian population in Yuba County. According to the Hmong National Development, Inc.

(HND), the 2010 U.S. Census states that around 2,208 (3.1 percent) of the total population of 72,155 are Hmong and live mostly in the Linda and Olivehurst areas of the county.

Ethnicity	Yuba County	California
White	79.5%	74.0%
Black	3.9%	6.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.1%	1.7%
Asian	7.2%	13.6%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders	0.5%	0.5%
Ethnicity cont.	Yuba County	California
Persons Reporting two or more races	5.9%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino Origin	25.9%	38.1%
White Non Hispanic	57.9%	39.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, 2011

GENERAL POPULATION BASED ON GENDER

Gender	Yuba County	
	Estimate	Percent
Female	35,803	49.6%
Male	36,352	50.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics, 2010 Census

GENERAL POPULATION BY AGE

The median age for Yuba County residents is 32.1 years old.

Age	Yuba County	
	Estimate	Percent
Under 5 Years	6,217	8.6%
5 to 9 Years	5,872	8.1%
10 to 14 Years	5,547	7.7%
15 to 19 Years	5,466	7.6%
20 to 24 Years	5,395	7.5%
25 to 34 Years	10,413	14.4%
35 to 44 Years	8,875	12.3%
45 to 54 Years	9,548	13.2%
55 to 64 Years	7,567	10.5%
65 to 74 Years	4,181	5.8%
75 to 84 Years	2,311	3.2%
85 Years and over	763	1.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics, 2010 Census

MEDIAN INCOME

According to the American Community Survey for 2007-2011, done by the U.S. Census Bureau, the median household income for 2011 in Yuba County was \$46,617 while California's was \$61,632, which made the county's median about 24.4 percent below the state's median. It is estimated that 20.0 percent of the residents in the county live in poverty. This is further discussed in more detail in the Below Poverty Level section on page 29.

There appears to be a negative trend that has developed over the last several years. In 2005, the median household income was \$37,695. By 2007, the median household income had increased by 13.3 percent to \$42,712. By 2009, the median household income had only increased by 5.6 percent. By 2011, the median household income had only increased by 3.3 percent. This is such a significant drop in percentage over the last several years that one might conclude that the recession and the state of the deteriorating economy may have a lot to do with this trend along with the fall of the housing market during this same time period.

HOUSING

Yuba County has an estimated total of 27,562 housing units with 86.7 percent being occupied and 13.3 percent being vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the U.S. Census estimates that 59.3 percent are owner-occupied while 40.7 percent are renter-occupied. Of the owner-occupied units, 16.4 percent are valued under \$100,000. Of the renter-occupied units, 40.9 percent have a monthly gross rent below \$750.00 per unit.

Housing assistance is available through the Housing Authority in Yuba County. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program assists low-income residents in renting affordable, safe, and sanitary housing. Each potential resident must meet income eligibility and, if their application is approved, the applicants receive Section 8 vouchers based on the family size and the number of bedrooms needed. Once housing is located, based on availability, through the use of the vouchers, the tenant's portion of the rent is approximately 30 percent of the tenant's monthly income with the Housing Authority paying the remaining balance up to the appropriate payment standard for the family size. The payment standard in Yuba County ranges from \$523.00 per month for a zero bedroom housing unit to \$1,467.00 per month for a six bedroom housing unit. Currently the Housing Choice Voucher Program provides rental assistance to 449 low-income families and the waiting list has been placed on a "Closed" status due to the excessive number of approved people on the list waiting for available units.

In regards to housing value, due to the spiraling downfall over the last several years of the housing market, the current median value of an owner-occupied housing unit in Yuba County is \$162,000 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This downward turn was already being seen at the time of the last CSA. The median housing value in 2005 was \$247,000, in 2007 it was \$284,100 but by 2009 it had dropped 36.4 percent to \$180,000. Since 2007, the median value of an owner-occupied housing unit in Yuba County has dropped by almost 42.9 percent.

AGRICULTURE

Yuba County's agriculture has always been diversified and includes fruit, nuts, rice fields, and cattle grazing. According to Yuba County Agricultural Crop Report for 2011, the gross values of agricultural production in 2011 surpassed 2009's all time high by \$14,713,000 to \$212,895,000. This is an increase of \$31,573,000 (17.4 percent) from year 2008 when the last CSA was completed for Yuba County.

CHILD MALTREATMENT INDICATORS

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Children who do not live with both parents are more likely to be poor, to be born outside of marriage, have behavioral and or psychological problems, and not graduate from high school. According to the data from U.S. Census of 2010, 21.2 percent of families in Yuba County were single parent households. Of the single parent households, it is estimated that 57.6 percent have children under 18 years old. To break that down even further, of the 57.6 percent of children under 18, 18.5 percent are under 5 years of age, 50.4 percent are between the ages 5 to 11 years old and 31.1 percent of the children are 12 to 17 years of age. Single parent status is an important social indicator that is associated with diminished economic self-sufficiency and with challenges in family functioning and well-being.

The following data indicates that there has been a 0.3 percent decrease in the number of married couples and an incline of 1.0 percent with single male households, while there is a 0.5 percent decline in the number of single female households.

Family Characteristics	Yuba County	
	2008	2010
<i>Married Couple</i>	51.3%	51.0%
<i>Single Male</i>	5.9%	6.9%
<i>Single Female</i>	14.8%	14.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics, 2010 Census

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health services are available through Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Services (SYMHS) which is a bi-county mental health department and facility that falls directly under the Sutter County Health Department. The mental health services provided through the bi-county facility are helpful in assisting youth and families with coping as well as addressing serious illness issues which can get worse if not addressed. The 2011-2012 Children's Report Card, as submitted by the Yuba County Children's Council (YCCC), indicates that since the last Report Card in 2007, the availability of and the types of mental health services have increased in Yuba County. These include the following:

- Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) programs include Full Service Partnerships for 0-5, 6-15, and 16-24 year old youth. These numbers are included in the graph of SYMHS located on page 17.
- MHSA also provides prevention services such as Nurtured Heart parenting and counseling for foster youth with early substance abuse issues. In addition to training others in the community to provide Nurtured Heart parenting, SYMHS has itself provided this training to over 500 parents since beginning.
- Victor Community Support Services provides additional, limited, therapy and medication services through Peach Tree Clinic. This program began in August of 2010. Between August and December, 2010, 134 children were seen for mental health services at Peach Tree Clinic. (Victor Community Support Services)

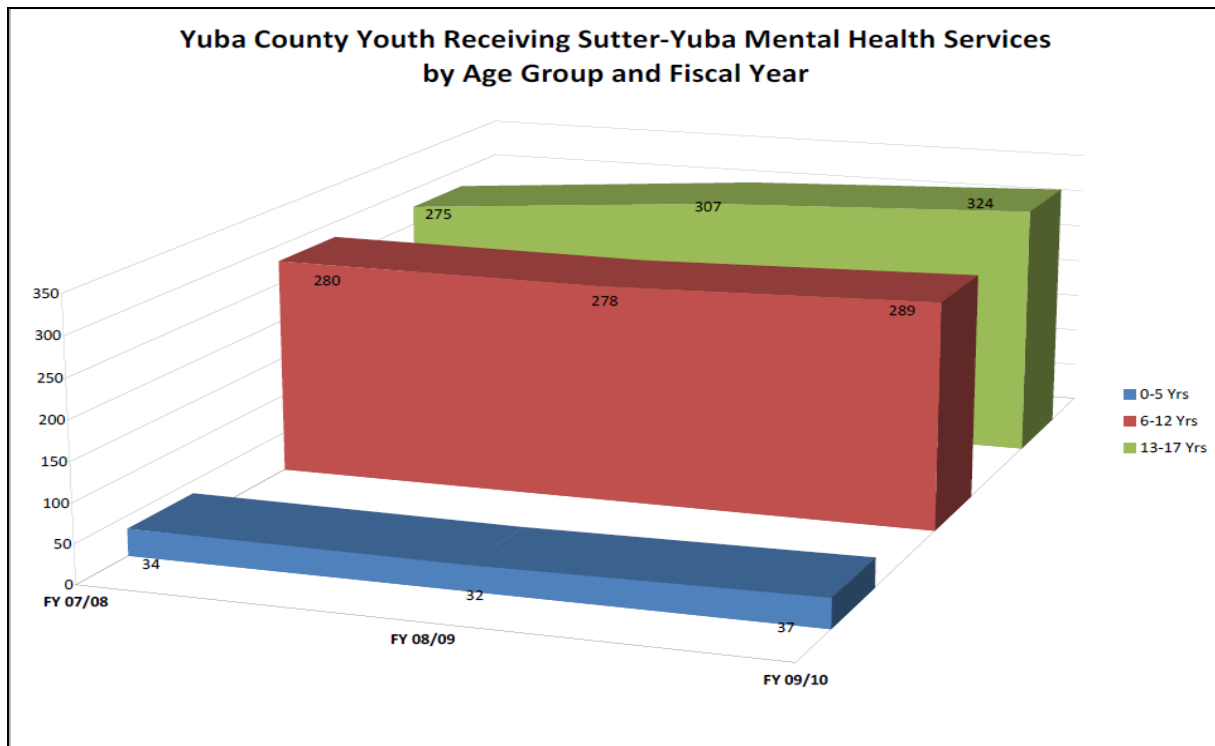
- Yuba County Victim Witness programs have expanded and provide additional services to youth. In 2009, 263 individuals were served and there were 1,854 sessions provided. In 2010, 249 individuals were served and there were 1,899 sessions provided. (Yuba County Victim and Program Services)
- Functional Family Therapy focuses on family treatment. This is offered through a SYMHS therapist stationed at Camp Singer, as well as other therapists over the past three years. Yuba County Probation has not referred consistently to this evidence-based practice. For Yuba County, five families were served in 07/08, two in 08/09, and three in 09/10. (SYMHS)
- Harmony Health Family Resource Center and Clinic offer resources ranging from support groups to psychiatric services. Therapy services began in 2009, so there are no numbers for 2008. The number of youth who received therapy in 2009 was 31 and family therapy was provided to eight families. The number of youth who received therapy in 2010 was 26 and family therapy was provided to four families.
- Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention offers Strengthening Families, a program to improve the functioning and communication of families. Families served for 2008 for Yuba County were 14. In 2009, there were six families served for Yuba County. In 2010, when word got out, there were 28 families served. This program operates based on referrals from agencies. (SYMHS Alcohol and Other Drug Program – Prevention Services.)
- First 5 Yuba provides funding for a child behavior specialist working with youth ages 0-5. The reduction in children ages 0-5 served through SYMHS undoubtedly reflects this new resource. The number of children served with intensive services was as follows: 07/08=60; 08/09=51; 09/10=40. In addition, there were workshop offerings to parents about behavioral topics. (Yuba County Office of Education, Behavioral Specialist)
- Foster youth receive services from private therapists that are paid for by CWS. (This is not new, but was not included in the last report card.)

Alongside the new programs listed above, the graphed numbers below can be compared with the expected usage of mental health services. Overall, total numbers of youth served as reflected in this graph have increased since last Report Card. 07/08 youth totaled 589; 08/09 totaled 617; 09/10 totaled 650.

The estimate of need for mental health services for youth 0-17 in Yuba County is 7.98 percent of the total population. The numbers reflected as actually receiving (SYMHS provided) services represent 3.0 percent of the population. This analysis does not reflect those youth who receive services outside of the county system such as those who receive Victim Witness services or private mental health services. They do include services provided by Victor Community Support Services. Given the expected prevalence of almost 8.0 percent and of 3.0 percent actually seeking services, it appears that these services are underutilized by Yuba County youth.

Yuba County Youth Receiving Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Services by Age Group and Fiscal Years.			
Age	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10
0-5 Yrs	34	32	37
6-12 Yrs	280	278	289
13-17 Yrs	275	307	324
Total	589	617	650

Source: Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Billing Data



CHILD DEATHS

According to the statistics for this period, Yuba County has an overall higher rate of child deaths than California in most years of this period. Highs and lows often develop in counties with populations of under 100,000 due to low raw numbers. Additionally, it cannot yet be determined if the deaths that did occur could have been prevented due to lack of causal information.

Nonetheless, there are focused and noteworthy continuing efforts being made locally to address unnecessary and preventable child deaths such as the use of a Child Death Review Committee which includes Public Health and Law Enforcement.

TEEN PREGNANCY

Challenges facing Yuba County include teen pregnancy (42.2 per 1,000 as opposed to 24.3 per 1,000 for surrounding Northern Sierra Region and statewide 29.0 per 1,000). Having a baby as a teen makes it much harder for a boy or a girl to reach their full potential and achieve their

goals, such as finishing high school, going to college, getting a good job, getting married when they grow up, and poses additional challenges to their children as well. In addition, teens have to face up to adult responsibilities such as supporting their partners emotionally and financially and help raise their child.

Adolescent mothers are more likely to have low birth weight babies, with higher risk of complications in their development and overall health. One benchmark socioeconomic interpretation among epidemiologists and health professionals is that as community's economic wealth increases, teen pregnancies tend to decrease. Conversely, as the community's economic wealth decreases, teen pregnancy tends to increase. As the data below indicates, the rate of teen pregnancy declined by eight births per 1,000 from 2006 to 2007. This 15 percent decline started a trend. However, as anticipated, the current economic downturn has had an adverse affect that did result in an increase in the rate of teen pregnancy in Yuba County in 2010 by 8.2 percent from 2009.

Yuba County	
Year	Teen Pregnancy per/1000
2003	60.2
2004	56.8
2005	55.9
2006	53.9
2007	45.9
2008	40.8
2009	39.0
2010	42.2

Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics

911 EMERGENCY CALLS TO YUBA COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

According to a summary report, in 2012 there were 6,512 total 911 calls received by the Yuba County Sheriff's Department. These numbers are based on calls received, not reports taken. Oftentimes in emergencies, the Sheriff's Dispatch Operator will receive multiple 911 calls from multiple callers regarding the same incident such as an accident, shots fired, etc. Therefore, the following analysis does not equate crime statistics but does give an idea of the types of calls received.

- 338 calls were reports of assault, battery or abuse with two of the calls being elder abuse and 14 of the calls being physical child abuse.
- 728 calls were reports of domestic violence with 255 of the calls being for physical and 473 of the calls being for verbal.
- 13 calls were reports of sexual assault and/or crime with five calls being for sexual child abuse.
- 209 calls were for reports of mental health issues. 125 of the calls were for 5150 mental problems, 70 calls were mentally ill voluntary transports, and 14 with suicide attempts with three of them being in progress.
- 49 calls were for reports of either abduction (three calls) or missing person (46 calls).
- 79 calls were coroner case reports while five calls were for reports of a homicide.

- 200 calls were reports of a shooting incident, which again could be multiple calls for one single incident.
- 251 calls were reports in regards to family issues such as child custody problems and juvenile problems, including 29 reports of runaway juvenile.
- 62 calls were reports of threat.

The majority of the remaining calls were reports of animal complaints, burglary/prowlers, citizen's arrest, civil problem, disturbances, drunk/reckless drivers, drunk in public, suspicious circumstances/people, traffic accidents/hazards, and vandalism.

NON-FATAL EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS

Emergency room visits and hospitalizations for injuries among children ages 0 to 4 may be indicative of child abuse, depending on the injury. As the numbers for certain types of injuries increase, many preventative programs throughout the various communities increase the public's awareness by focusing on preventative measures such as child abuse, water safety, bike helmets, and car seat safety. The following analysis is based on the most current information available for 2009, 2010 and 2011 on non-fatal emergency department visits for Yuba County residents. The source of the data is the California Department of Public Health Epicenter, which collects data on non-fatal and fatal injuries.

In 2009, 33.5 percent (1,952 of 5,820 total) of the injuries reported were children ages 0 to 19. 2010 was similar at a rate of 33.6 percent (2,114 of 6,290 total) while 2011 saw a slight decrease to 32.7 percent (2,019 of 6,175 total).

Children Ages <1

For 2009, 3.5 percent of total 1,952 children's injuries were for children under the age of one year old with 2010 being similar at 3.2 percent of total 2,114 children reported. 2011 saw about a 40.0 percent increase in number of children seen that were under the age of one with the rate reaching 4.7 percent of the total 2,019 children injured. The three years reviewed had almost all injuries for this age group deemed "Unintentional" with the types of injuries varying slightly each year. The exception was in 2010 and 2011, with each year having one case deemed "Other" with "Undetermined Intent" as the cause.

Children Ages 1-4

Of the total number of children reported, all three years were within 0.2 percent of each other at an average rate of 29.0 percent of the injuries for children between the ages of 1 to 4. Injuries resulting from a fall, other miscellaneous causes and being struck by an object are the three highest for all three years, averaging about 70.5 percent of injuries for each year. About 25.7 percent of the injuries each year, on average, were caused by poisoning, natural/environmental, overexertion, cut/pierce, burn from a hot object or substance, and Motor Vehicle Traffic (MVT)-occupant.

Injury Type	No. of Cases Reported for <1 Year Olds			No. of Cases Reported for 1-4 Year Olds		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
<i>Unintentional</i>						
<i>Bicyclist, Other</i>				7	8	5
<i>Burn Fire/Flame</i>		1		3	1	2
<i>Burn, Hot Object/Substance</i>	5	3		10	9	7
<i>Cut/Pierce</i>	1	1	2	20	27	15
<i>Drowning/Submersion</i>					1	3
<i>Fall</i>	35	40	47	209	241	207
<i>Machinery</i>					1	1
<i>MVT, Bicyclist</i>				1		
<i>MVT, Motorcyclist</i>					1	
<i>MVT, Occupant</i>	4	3	7	9	14	14
<i>MVT, Pedestrian</i>			2	3	2	1
<i>MVT, Unspecified</i>				2	4	2
<i>Natural/Environmental</i>	4	1		47	36	33
<i>Other</i>	4	9	13	95	94	123
<i>Overexertion</i>	2	1	3	24	19	19
<i>Pedestrian Other</i>					1	
<i>Poisoning</i>	3	4	8	44	48	52
<i>Struck by an Object</i>	11	4	10	87	92	79
<i>Suffocation</i>			2		2	7
<i>Transport, Other</i>				2	3	4
<i>Assault/Homicide</i>						
<i>Fight, Unarmed</i>				1	1	1
<i>Other</i>				1	1	
<i>Other</i>						
<i>Late Effects</i>					1	
<i>Undetermined Intent</i>		1	1	2	3	13

Children Ages 5-9

For 2009, 20.6 percent of total 1,952 children's injuries were for children between the ages of 5 and 9 years old. 2010 comes in slightly higher at 21.4 percent of total 2,114 children reported. 2011 shows that the number of children seen that were between 5 and 9 years old decreased to 20.5 percent of the total 2,019 children injured. As with the previous age groups, the number one cause for injury was a fall for 2009 at 32.3 percent, 2010 at 36.1 percent and 2011 at 32.7 percent. The second and third highest, for all three years, was either struck by an object or other miscellaneous causes. These two causes on an average made up about 35.1 percent of the injuries. Again, the remaining causes varied slightly between the three year period.

Children Ages 10-14

Of the total number of children reported, all three years were within 1.1 percent of each other at an average rate of 21.4 percent of the injuries for children between the ages of 10 to 14. 2009 had injuries caused by being struck by an object at the top and fall in second place for the first time during this three year period at 29.0 percent, while 2010 had fall as the cause for injury at 28.5 percent along with 2011 having fall at the top at 23.6 percent. 2010 and 2011 showed struck by object in second place under fall, with other miscellaneous causes in third and overexertion in fourth place. Like all previous years, the remaining causes vary between the years but this was the first age group to have self-inflicted/suicide causes, with 2009 and 2010 having cases in both years. Additionally, this age group had more cases deemed assault/homicide with actual cases showing the injury cause as abuse and neglect.

Injury Type	No. of Cases Reported for 5-9 Year Olds			No. of Cases Reported for 10-14 Year Olds		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
<i>Unintentional</i>						
<i>Bicyclist, Other</i>	15	18	15	26	21	13
<i>Burn Fire/Flame</i>	1	2	2			1
<i>Burn, Hot Object/Substance</i>	3	6	3	3	1	1
<i>Cut/Pierce</i>	27	30	36	23	28	28
<i>Drowning/Submersion</i>			1		1	
<i>Fall</i>	130	163	134	107	121	94
<i>Firearm</i>				1		1
<i>Machinery</i>						2
<i>MVT, Bicyclist</i>		1		1	3	1
<i>MVT, Motorcyclist</i>	2		2	1	1	2
<i>MVT, Occupant</i>	18	16	14	22	25	20
<i>MVT, Pedestrian</i>	2	3	2	1		
<i>MVT, Unspecified</i>	4	2	2	3	2	4
<i>Natural/Environmental</i>	35	32	26	18	16	27
<i>Other</i>	55	55	79	41	51	62
<i>Overexertion</i>	12	14	14	29	44	36
<i>Pedestrian Other</i>		1			1	
<i>Poisoning</i>	6	3	2	5	6	4
<i>Struck by an Object</i>	88	98	68	119	95	94
<i>Suffocation</i>		1	2			1
<i>Transport, Other</i>	4	6	8	10	9	8
<i>Self-Inflicted/Suicide</i>						
<i>Poisoning</i>				8	2	
<i>Assault/Homicide</i>						
<i>Abuse and Neglect</i>					2	1

<i>Blunt Object</i>			1	1	1	1
<i>Fight, Unarmed</i>		1		6	12	8
<i>Other</i>			1	1	3	4
<i>Other</i>						
<i>Late Effects</i>				1	1	8
<i>Legal Int/War</i>						8
<i>Undetermined Intent</i>		1	1	2	3	

Children Ages 15-19

This age group showed slight increases each year in the three year review period. In 2009, 555 of the 1,952 children's cases (28.4 percent) were between the ages of 15 and 19 while in 2010, 603 of the 2,114 children's cases (28.5 percent) were in that same age group. 2011 again brought about a slight increase from 2010 with 597 of the 2,019 children's cases (29.6 percent) for this age range. As with the 10 to 14 year old age group, the rates in the injury causes deemed self-inflicted/suicide and assault/homicide had a dramatic increase from the younger age groups.

	<i>No. of Cases Reported for 15-19 Year Olds</i>		
<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Unintentional</i>			
<i>Bicyclist, Other</i>	15	18	14
<i>Burn Fire/Flame</i>	1	6	
<i>Burn, Hot Object/Substance</i>	2	4	5
<i>Cut/Pierce</i>	38	32	48
<i>Drowning/Submersion</i>			1
<i>Fall</i>	78	87	78
<i>Firearm</i>		1	1
<i>Machinery</i>	2	2	
<i>MVT, Bicyclist</i>		1	2
<i>MVT, Motorcyclist</i>	8	2	2
<i>MVT, Occupant</i>	63	58	49
<i>MVT, Other</i>	1		
<i>MVT, Pedestrian</i>	5	6	5
<i>MVT, Unspecified</i>	4	21	16
<i>Natural/Environmental</i>	15	17	18
<i>Other</i>	62	60	111
<i>Overexertion</i>	60	64	55
<i>Pedestrian Other</i>		1	4
<i>Poisoning</i>	11	9	10
<i>Struck by an Object</i>	103	109	99
<i>Suffocation</i>			

<i>Transport, Other</i>	19	23	14
<i>Self-Inflicted/Suicide</i>			
<i>Cut/Pierce</i>	3	5	2
<i>Poisoning</i>	17	15	9
<i>Other</i>	1	2	1
<i>Assault/Homicide</i>			
<i>Abuse and Neglect</i>	3	1	
<i>Blunt Object</i>		2	3
<i>Cut/Pierce</i>	2	2	1
<i>Fight, Unarmed</i>	24	27	24
<i>Firearm</i>	1		
<i>Other</i>	4	14	6
<i>Other</i>			
<i>Late Effects</i>	2	1	
<i>Legal Int/War</i>	1	2	3
<i>Undetermined Intent</i>	10	11	16

SCHOOL SUCCESS

Educational attainment continues to be one of the most important indicators of lifetime economic opportunities. A high school diploma is mandatory for most entry-level jobs and clearly it is important that students have the opportunities and supports during their educational career to meet this milestone at 12th grade. The actual graduation rate is difficult to determine, as many students leave a high school and actually complete graduation requirements through an alternative program (i.e. adult education program, alternative education program, charter school program, or YouthBuild Program).

Currently, programs and supports are in place to assist students who do not pass the California High School Exit Examination when they initially take it in 10th grade. This is done to ensure that this requirement is not the reason that the student does not graduate. Curriculum requirements in core academic areas have also increased and supports are in place for students having difficulty passing required classes so that they may meet the requirements for graduation.

Because there are a wide range of charter and alternative education program options in the community, students may continue to work on requirements and complete their education through other avenues. Although they may not be represented in the actual graduation rate, students are moving forward and completing the requirements for graduation. According to the YCCC 2011 Children's Report Card, the graduation rate in 2009 for Marysville Joint Unified School District was 77% and Wheatland High School District's graduation rate was 95%. In 2010, the graduation rate for Marysville Joint Unified School District was 80% and for Wheatland High School District it was 97%. In 2011, the rate for Marysville was 82% and for Wheatland the graduation rate was 99.6%.

Higher educational attainment is associated with lower unemployment, higher wages and more economic security. According to the data from Census 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, 23.5 percent of Yuba County's population 25 years and over did not attain a high school diploma, only 10.0 percent had earned a bachelor's degree, and only 3.1 percent graduated with a professional degree.

SCHOOL TYPE AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2009-10 COMPARED TO 2010-11

As the economy has continually remained on a downward slope, the student-to-teacher ratio has increased due to lack of funding which has caused either the closing of some schools and/or the laying-off of some of the teaching faculty in existing schools. As demonstrated in the figures below, there has been a reduction of one K-12 school from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and an 11.5 percent reduction in full-time equivalent teachers, but there was only an 0.8 percent reduction in enrollment for the same time period. These changes have resulted in an 11.8 percent increase in the pupil-teacher ratio. It may be worthy to note that there was a 76.5 percent increase in the enrollment for continuation school but a 79.2 percent decrease in the enrollment for alternative school.

	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
School Type	Number of Schools	Number of Schools	Enrollment	Enrollment	Full-Time Equivalent Teachers¹	Full-Time Equivalent Teachers¹	Pupil-Teacher Ratio²	Pupil-Teacher Ratio²
Elementary	21	21	6,898	7,036	340.8	315.1	20.2	22.3
Middle	5	4	2,234	1,441	102.2	66.8	21.9	21.6
Junior High	0	1	0	726	0	29.9	0	24.3
High School	5	5	3,390	3,324	159.4	124.9	21.3	26.6
K-12	4	3	773	873	44.0	47.2	17.6	18.5
Alternative	1	1	395	82	14.0	2.0	28.2	41.0
Special Education	1	1	110	121	18.0	17.0	6.1	7.1
Continuation	2	2	132	233	5.0	4.0	26.4	58.3
Opportunity	1	1	7	10	2.0	2.0	3.5	5.0
Juvenile Court	1	1	51	45	4.0	2.0	12.8	22.5
County Community	1	1	37	30	3.0	2.0	12.3	15.0
Nonpublic Nonsectarian ³			3	2				
Total	42	41	14,030	13,923	692.4	612.9	20.3	22.7

Source: Ed-Data

¹FTE teacher counts include those assigned to a particular type of school. District and county office of education teachers not associated with a school are excluded.

²The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is enrollment divided by the number of full-time equivalent teachers. Because some teachers are not assigned to a classroom, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio is usually smaller than the average class size.

³Nonpublic, nonsectarian schools serve as an alternative Special Education service available to districts, Special Education Local Plan Areas (SELPAs), county offices of education, and parents. "Nonsectarian" means a nonpublic school or agency that is not owned, operated, controlled by, or formally affiliated with a religious group.

REDUCED PRICE MEAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

The Free/Reduced Price Meal Program provides nutritionally balanced, low cost or free lunches to low-income children each school day. Children who are hungry have trouble concentrating, fall asleep in the classroom and have less energy. In addition, children's health and

development can be affected by poor nutrition. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents. Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty level pay full price, although their meals are still subsidized.

Free / Reduced Price Meals	Reduced Price Meal Program 2003-2011		
	Yuba County		State
	Number of Students	Percent of Enrollment	Percent of Enrollment
2003-04	8,814	62.0%	49.0%
2004-05	8,661	57.6%	49.1%
2005-06	8,690	56.6%	50.1%
2006-07	8,735	60.0%	50.0%
2007-08	8,451	58.4%	49.7%
2008-09	8,835	61.6%	52.3%
2009-10	8,902	63.4%	55.0%
2010-11	9,390	67.4%	55.7%

Source: Ed-Data from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office

STUDENT ETHNICITY

Each year, every school district in California is required to report the race and ethnicity of its students to the California Department of Education. The state reports school-level data to the federal government. Schools receive federal funding based on the school ethnicity information and districts use the data to develop programs that serve the needs of the student population. Please note that individuals are reported as "Multiple" if they choose more than one race.

Students by Ethnicity	Yuba County		
	Percent of Total 2008-09	Percent of Total 2009-10	Percent of Total 2010-11
American Indian	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%
Asian	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%
Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Filipino	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Hispanic	27.5%	31.7%	32.2%
African-American	3.9%	4.7%	4.2%
White	47.8%	47.7%	47.6%
Multiple/No Response	7.1%	1.4%	2.1%
None Reported	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: Ed-Data from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office

Cohort Graduation Rate by Ethnicity	2009-10		2010-11	
	Percent for County	Percent for State	Percent for County	Percent for State
American Indian	45.1%	67.3%	70.5%	68.0%
Asian	82.8%	89.0%	93.4%	89.7%
Pacific Islander	60.0%	72.3%	87.5%	74.3%
Filipino	50.0%	87.3%	80.0%	89.0%

<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>53.6%</i>	<i>68.1%</i>	<i>67.4%</i>	<i>70.4%</i>
<i>African-American</i>	<i>55.4%</i>	<i>60.5%</i>	<i>64.2%</i>	<i>62.8%</i>
<i>Multiple/No Response</i>	<i>41.4%</i>	<i>82.8%</i>	<i>95.5%</i>	<i>81.4%</i>
<i>None Reported</i>	<i>16.7%</i>	<i>53.8%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>46.3%</i>

*Source: Ed-Data from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office;
Federal regulations require all states to use a four-year cohort graduation rate for federal accountability purposes beginning in 2012. California began using cohort data to report graduation and dropout rates with the 2009-10 school year. Calculations of cohort rates differ from the NCES calculations for high school dropout and completion rates that were used in California prior to 2009-10. As a result, graduation and dropout rates before 2009-10 should not be compared with graduation and dropout rates from 2009-10 or later.*

STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The school districts are required to report to the California Department of Education on an annual basis the types of special needs by students' age and identified disability. This allows for program planning, staffing and support service options to ensure that students with disabilities have an appropriate education in the least restrictive environment. There is currently a shortage of teachers in special education and related services which is a major concern throughout the state.

According to the YCCC 2011-2012 Children's Report Card, the numbers of special needs students have increased with the total population of students enrolled in schools within Yuba County's five districts. Yuba County Office of Education provides regional programs for students with moderate/severe disabilities preschool through age 22. Staff continually evaluates student needs and modifies programs and services accordingly. The Special Education Local Plan Area (SELPA) prioritizes opportunities for staff to receive training to ensure the needs of special education students are met.

Yuba County typically serves a slightly higher percentage of special needs students than the state average of 10 percent. In recent years, the number of students identified with a disability of autism has increased within our SELPA, as well as statewide. The SELPA meets regularly to plan for services and programs to meet the needs of special education pupils in our schools.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ARE LEAVING SCHOOL PRIOR TO GRADUATION

Ninth grade serves as a turning point for many students who begin their freshman year only to find out that their academic skills are insufficient for high school level work. Youth who don't complete high school face many more problems in later life than those youth who graduate. Moreover, not only the individuals themselves suffer, but each class of dropouts is responsible for substantial financial and social costs to their communities.

As illustrated below, in 2009-10 about 26.3 percent of the students who entered ninth grade that fall dropped out in four years or earlier and failed to graduate. Yuba County, at that time, had a 9.7 percentage point higher dropout rate than the state. However, on a positive note, the dropout rate in 2010-11 was reduced to 18.0 percent, which is only 3.6 percent above the state's dropout rate.

Cohort Dropout Rate for Grades 9-12 by Ethnicity	2009-10		2010-11	
	Percent for County	Percent for State	Percent for County	Percent for State
<i>American Indian</i>	39.2%	22.1%	15.9%	20.7%
<i>Asian</i>	11.2%	7.2%	4.7%	6.2%
<i>Pacific Islander</i>	20.0%	19.6%	0.0%	17.4%
<i>Filipino</i>	16.7%	7.8%	20.0%	6.7%
<i>Hispanic</i>	29.9%	20.8%	21.9%	17.7%
<i>African-American</i>	30.4%	26.7%	28.3%	24.7%
<i>White</i>	25.7%	10.7%	18.3%	8.9%
<i>Multiple/No Response</i>	17.2%	10.2%	4.5%	11.2%
<i>None Reported</i>	83.3%	41.6%	100.0%	28.6%

*Source: Ed-Data from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office;
Federal regulations require all states to use a four-year cohort graduation rate for federal accountability purposes beginning in 2012. California began using cohort data to report graduation and dropout rates with the 2009-10 school year. Calculations of cohort rates differ from the NCES calculations for high school dropout and completion rates that were used in California prior to 2009-10. As a result, graduation and dropout rates before 2009-10 should not be compared with graduation and dropout rates from 2009-10 or later.*

CHILD CARE

One of the major challenges facing parents today is finding high quality, accessible, safe, and affordable child care. Child care providers are in a unique position to support families when they are under stress. According to the 2007 – 2012 Needs Assessment from the Child Care Planning Council County of Yuba and Sutter Counties, there are an estimated 8,159 children from infancy to school-age in Yuba County who need child care based on parents in the workforce, with 4,952 of them needing licensed child care based on the utilization rates of the same report. Yet there are only 3,538 full-time licensed care slots available: 1,182 Family Child Care Homes and 2,356 Child Care Centers.

IMMUNIZATION

Immunizations serve as the cornerstone of prevention of serious childhood diseases. These immunizations are important for the protection of the individual child, as well as for public health reasons, as many diseases are contagious.

California law requires that all children be up to date on their immunizations before entering school or child care unless parents acquire a waiver due to their objection to immunization based on religious practices. Yuba County's immunizations for 2-4 year olds have traditionally been on target largely due to the "Shots for Tots" program administered by the Community Services Planning Council based in Sacramento and serving Yuba County children.

At the time of completion of the 2010 CSA, Yuba County had steadily increased the immunization rate of children ages 2-6 since 2001 to over 92 percent of children having had the recommended vaccinations to attend licensed child care. The kindergarten percentage was equal to the state average at that time while Yuba County children ages 11-13 were still 10 percent below the state average of 78 percent when it came to being fully immunized.

Based on the 2011-12 Child Care Data from the California Department of Public Health Immunization Branch, the percentage of children that have had the recommended vaccinations

in order to attend a licensed child care has dropped to 89.7 percent. Also, the kindergarten percentage has dropped below the state average of 91 percent to 89.4 percent along with the 7th to 12th grade students' percentage dropping below the state average of 97.6 percent to 97.05 percent.

LOW-BIRTH WEIGHT

Low-birth weight is sometimes indicative of late or no prenatal care by the mother, a failure to thrive, an infant previously exposed to drugs, and/or a mother that used drugs during her pregnancy. Low-birth weight babies can lead to infant mortality. These infants are at increased risk of long-term disabilities including mental retardation, chronic respiratory problems, cerebral palsy, childhood psychiatric disorders, autism, and hearing and vision impairments. Since 2008, the percentage of low-birth weight infants born in Yuba County has continued to drop while the statewide percentage has remained relatively constant. In 2010, 5.6 percent of live births in Yuba County were of low-birth weight, as compared to 6.8 percent statewide.

Low-Birth Weight Rate												
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Yuba	7.4%	6.7%	8.0%	8.1%	5.9%	7.0%	6.6%	5.6%	6.4%	6.7%	5.6%	5.6%
State	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%

Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program is the state's implementation of the federal welfare program, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), which provides cash assistance and work opportunities to needy families. The Food Stamp Program is a federally funded program focused on ending hunger and improving nutrition and health for low-income individuals who are employed or actively seeking work.

According to CDSS, 6.1 percent of Yuba County's population is receiving CalWORKs services. Yuba County ranked 7th highest out of 58 counties in percentage of recipients receiving CalWORKs services. Statewide percentage is 60.7 percent lower at 3.7 percent.

Between 2004 and 2008, there had been a continuous decrease in the number of families receiving cash assistance. The main reason for this decrease was that adults were becoming employed. The average number of CalWORKs adults entering employment over those four years had steadily increased; as adults became employed, they would go off of cash assistance. However, the other side of the equation is that when some adults become employed and discontinue cash assistance, they may still continue to receive food stamps and Medi-Cal, particularly if they have lower paying jobs and/or jobs with no health benefits. The YCCC 2011-2012 Children's Report Card states that from 2007 through 2009, the number of recipients receiving public benefits increased yearly for both Food Stamps and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)/CalWORKs programs.

According to the California Employment Development Department, the unemployment rate in 2007 was 10.6 percent, increased to 12.2 percent in 2008, with another substantial increase again in 2009 to 17.1 percent. 2010 and 2011 saw more increases to the unemployment rate,

topping out at 20.8% in 2011. However, there seems to have been a drop by January 2012 to 17.8 percent. This employment trend is commensurate with the increasing trend in cash assistance benefits. Considering the current economic situation, we are projecting an equal or greater number of recipients across all assistance categories. With a greater number of Yuba County residents needing some type of financial assistance, coupled with decreasing funding sources, the vulnerability of family systems that are already stressed could become a factor that may increase the number of referrals to CWS, as well as the number of substantiated referrals, including those that fall into the category of recurrence and ultimately enter or reenter care.

Considering the continuing economic situation, we are projecting an equal or greater number of recipients across all assistance categories. With a greater number of Yuba County residents needing some type of financial assistance, coupled with decreasing funding sources, the vulnerability of family systems that are already stressed could become a factor that may increase the number of referrals to CWS, as well as the number of substantiated referrals, including those that fall into the category of recurrence and ultimately enter or reenter into care.

BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Child poverty is measured by the percentage of children ages 0-17 living below the federal poverty level (FPL), which was \$22,811 in annual income for a family of two adults and two children in 2011. Children in poverty frequently live in stressful environments, without the necessities most children have, including adequate nutrition to enable physical and cognitive development. Children with low-income families are more likely to go hungry, reside in overcrowded or unstable housing, live in unsafe neighborhoods, and receive poorer educations. They also tend to have less access to health care, child care and other community resources such as quality after-school programs, sports, and extra-curricular opportunities.

Compared to other counties in the 2009-2011 American Community Survey done by the U.S. Census Bureau, Yuba County ranked 14th highest out of 51 counties in the percentage of children (under 18 years old) living below the poverty level. Seven of the 58 counties did not have statistics available based on their total county population being under 18,000. Also noted is that approximately 15.3 percent of the families in the county have incomes that are below the FPL. It is estimated that of all the children enrolled in school that are in families that have incomes below the FPL, 3.8 percent of them are enrolled in preschool, 78.2 percent are enrolled in kindergarten through 8th grade, and 18.0 percent are enrolled in high school.

<i>Enrolled in School</i>	<i>Yuba County</i>	
	<i>Income Below the FPL</i>	<i>Income Above the FPL</i>
<i>Enrolled in preschool</i>	3.8%	6.2%
<i>Enrolled in kindergarten</i>	9.5%	7.1%
<i>Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4</i>	36.8%	39.5%
<i>Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8</i>	31.9%	27.8%
<i>Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12</i>	18.0%	29.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey

According to 2009-2011 American Community Survey, the following three constituted the largest category and subcategories related to “below poverty level”:

- Female householder, no husband present: 43.5 percent
 - Of the 43.5 percent, 95.5 percent of the households had children under 18 years old
 - Of the 95.5 percent of children present in the households, 20.6 percent were under 5 years old

DRUG AND ALCOHOL IN ADULT POPULATION

99.9 percent of alcohol and drug treatment admissions in the Yuba-Sutter area are adults over the age of 18. Almost one-third of the admissions were 25 to 34 years old. As indicated in the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs 2010 Report on California Counties, 17.2 percent of the arrests made for drug-related crimes were for 18 to 24 year old adults while 75.1 percent were for adults 25 or older. However, the arrest rates for alcohol-related crimes is significantly higher than the drug-related crimes for the 18 to 24 year old range with it being 24.4 percent, while the arrests for adults 25 and older were lower at 71.6 percent.

Of the seven deaths due to alcohol and drug use in 2007 (most current year of information available), one was 17 years or younger, one was in the 18 to 24 year old range, and the remaining five were 45 years old and over. This translates to 28.6 percent of deaths for adults under 25 years old due to alcohol and drug use.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL IN YOUTH POPULATION

Children and teens that use drugs and alcohol are susceptible to addiction and serious health effects throughout their lives. Among youth, for example, the use of alcohol and other drugs has been linked to injuries, social and emotional difficulties, physical violence, academic problems, etc. Drug and alcohol use also is correlated with risky youth behaviors such as truancy, drunk driving, and sexual activity.

According to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs 2010 Report on California Counties, the following 2008 statistics apply to children 17 years old and younger in Yuba County:

Admissions to Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment in Sutter and Yuba Counties	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Admissions	Primary Drug Type	Client Gender: Male	Client Gender: Female
<i>Total Admissions for Clients 17 Years and Under</i>	1.93	0.1%	Marijuana	100%	0%
<i>Age Initiated Substance Use Under Age 10</i>	24.66	4.3%	Marijuana	100%	0%
<i>Age Initiated Substance Use Age 11 to 12</i>	45.88	8.0%	Marijuana	100%	0%
<i>Age Initiated Substance Use Age 13 to 14</i>	72.27	12.6%	Marijuana	100%	0%
<i>Age Initiated Substance Use Age 15 to 17</i>	57.58	25.1%	Marijuana	100%	0%

Source: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 2010

Arrests for Felony and Misdemeanor Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Admissions	Total Arrests Under Age 18	Client Gender: Male	Client Gender: Female
<i>Total Drug Arrests for Clients 17 Years and Under</i>	450.45	7.8%	47	91.5%	8.5%
<i>Total Alcohol Arrests for Clients 17 Years and Under</i>	613.38	4.1%	64	64.1%	35.9%

Source: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 2010

DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dating and domestic violence occurs across all incomes, races, cultures, sexual orientations, and education levels. However, a number of factors put individuals and families at greater risk such as substance use, seeing or being a victim of violence as a child, and experiencing stressful life events such as financial hardship or unemployment.

The negative effects of domestic violence also can extend beyond the direct victim. For example, children who witness domestic violence, even if they are not targets of the violence, tend to exhibit the same emotional, behavioral, and academic problems as abused children. Child witnesses of family violence also are at higher risk of becoming abusers or victims themselves during adolescence or adulthood. In effect, the child becomes a collateral victim of the perpetrator's violence. In addition, research indicates that in 30 percent to 60 percent of families that experience domestic violence, children also are abused.

Domestic violence is the number one reason for homelessness in women and children and is the leading cause of emergency room visits in the United States. 2010 statistics from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) show that the domestic violence calls for assistance in Yuba County were 12.6 per 1,000 adults ages 18-69, which was 88.1 percent higher than the average state rate of 6.7 per 1,000 adults. According to the Office of the Attorney General for State of California DOJ of the 584 domestic violence related calls for assistance in 2010, 310 (53.1 percent) were weapon involved, with 89.7 percent of the weapons being deemed "Personal Weapon" such as hands, feet, etc. The 2011 report shows almost the same number of calls at 581, but only 137 (23.6%) were weapon involved with only 58.4 percent of the weapons being deemed "Personal Weapon." More alarming, however, is the fact that firearms were involved in 0.3 percent of the calls in 2010, whereas in 2011, 4.4 percent of the calls had firearms involved. The prevalence rate of knife or cutting instruments and other dangerous weapons being used was also much higher in 2011 than in 2010: 10.0 percent in 2010 and 37.2 percent in 2011.

According to the most current information from Casa de Esperanza, as reported in the 2011 Children's Report Card, the trends indicate that the reports of domestic violence over the past three years are consistently high, and that children are often present in the home. The most dangerous time for a victim and her children is after she has left the relationship. Perversely, when a victim plans an escape route for herself and her children, then tries to leave the violent environment, the violence escalates.

Over the last several years, more attention is being paid towards the growing epidemic of dating violence which can include physical, emotional, or sexual abuse. Based on kidsdata.org for 2008 to 2010 estimates, the following represent the percentage of Yuba County students in grades 7, 9, and 11 that report they have been hit, slapped, or intentionally physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend in the past year. Please note that statistics are unavailable for the non-traditional students which are defined as those enrolled in community day schools or continuation education.

- 7th Grade: 3.9% of females reported yes to being a victim of domestic violence
8.9% of males reported yes to being a victim of domestic violence
- 9th Grade: 7.7% of females reported yes to being a victim of domestic violence
7.8% of males reported yes to being a victim of domestic violence
- 11th Grade: 6.2% of females reported yes to being a victim of domestic violence
5.1% of males reported yes to being a victim of domestic violence

HEALTH INSURANCE

Yuba County is the 6th highest out of 51 counties in the percentage of children with health insurance and has the 14th highest percentage for health insurance through public assistance such as Medi-Cal and Healthy Families. The remaining 7 of the 58 counties did not have statistics available based on their total county population being under 18,000. Based on the average of the 51 counties having statistics available, Yuba County exceeds the average for both groups, the children under age 6 and children between the ages 6 to 17. However, as shown below, Yuba County has almost the same percentage of children with public assistance health insurance as children with employment based insurance.

Health Insurance Coverage 2009	Yuba County
<i>Employment-Based Insurance</i>	47.5%
<i>Medi-Cal / Healthy Families / Other Public</i>	46.4%
<i>Privately Purchased</i>	N/A
<i>Uninsured</i>	5.3%

Source: Kidsdata.org

Children (Under 18 Years Old) Having Health Insurance: 2009-2011	Under Age 6	Ages 6 to 17	Total
<i>Yuba County</i>	19.7%	35.5%	55.2%
<i>State Average</i>	15.0%	30.1%	45.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey

YUBA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

A community's economic status directly affects the safety, permanency and well-being of children and their families. Unemployment places families under tremendous stress. Children of unemployed and low income families are more prone to hunger, malnutrition, unstable housing, and often live in unsafe neighborhoods.

Yuba County's unemployment rate has been consistently higher than the California average. According to Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties, published by the California Employment Development Department February 11, 2013, the unemployment rate in Yuba County for

January 2012 was 17.8 percent. Based on the most current report dated March 2013, Yuba County ranks 48th out of 58 counties in unemployment. According to the report, approximately 5,000 adults in Yuba County's labor force were unemployed.

Year	Yuba County				
	Period	Labor Force	No. of Employed	No. of Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2012	Jan	28,100	23,100	5,000	17.8%
2011	Jan	27,300	21,700	5,700	20.8%
2010	Jan	27,400	21,800	5,600	20.5%
2009	Jan	28,000	23,200	4,800	17.1%
2008	Jan	27,400	24,100	3,400	12.2%
2007	Jan	27,400	24,500	2,900	10.6%
2006	Jan	25,900	23,200	2,600	10.1%
2005	Jan	25,200	22,400	2,800	11.1%
2004	Jan	25,000	21,900	3,100	12.4%
2003	Jan	25,000	22,000	3,100	12.3%
2002	Jan	24,500	21,600	2,900	11.7%
2001	Jan	24,200	21,800	2,400	9.7%
2000	Jan	23,100	21,000	2,100	9.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, January 2013

. As demonstrated below, Yuba County is much higher than the state total. However, as these two tables represent, the county's unemployment rate has continued to drop since 2011.

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Yuba	27,100	22,900	4,200	15.3%
California	18,557,700	16,817,200	1,740,500	9.4%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, March 2013

HOMELESS POPULATION

The Sutter-Yuba Homeless Consortium recently completed the 2013 HMIS Data which is a point-in-time study of the current homeless count in the Yuba County and Sutter County area. The study found that there were 555 identified homeless households: 110 were families and 445 were single. The total number of individuals that stayed in emergency or transitional housing, were unsheltered, or were precariously housed that were counted during the night of the point-in-time study was 813. Of the 813, 194 were children: 20 children under 1 year of age; 59 children age 1 to 5; 86 children age 6 to 11; and 29 children age 12 to 17. 42.8 percent of the homeless in this study had their last known zip code in Yuba County.

The reasons given for the homelessness vary as shown in the following:

- Mental Health 22.6%
- Substance Abuse 17.2%
- Domestic Abuse 10.6%
- Eviction 7.7%
- Income 3.6%
- Incarceration 3.2%

- Other/Unknown 35.1%

CHILD WELFARE AND PROBATION POPULATION

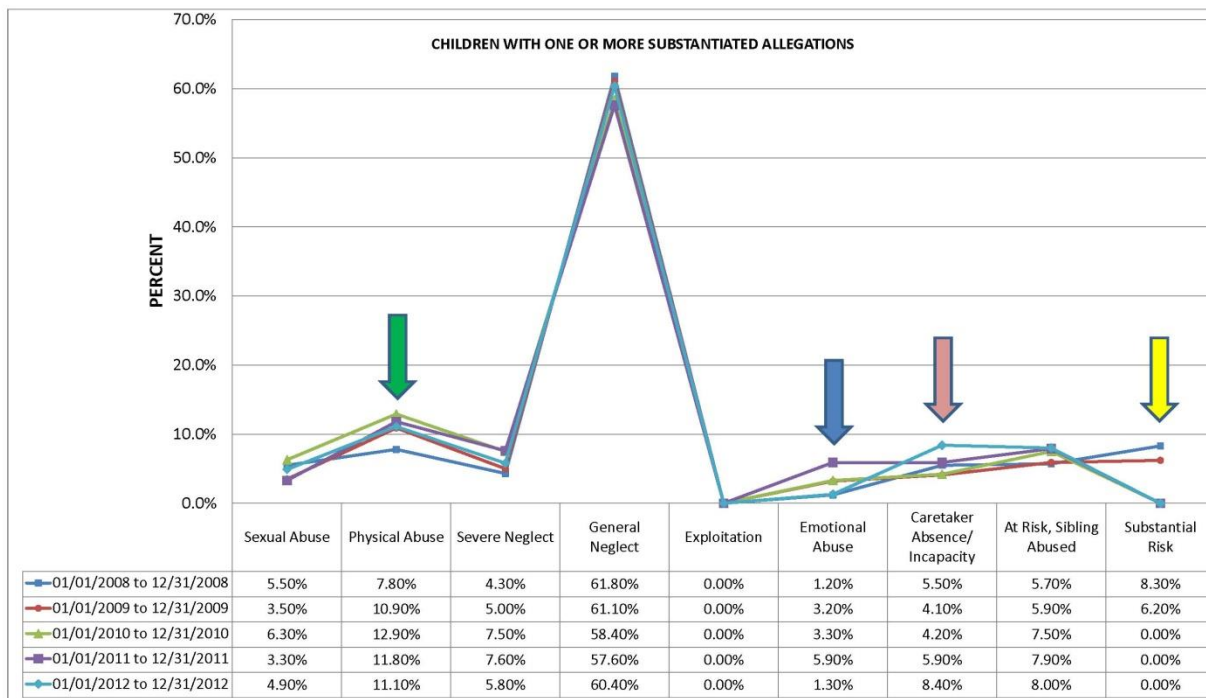
CHILD WELFARE PARTICIPATION RATES

Child abuse and neglect is found in families across all social spectrums. There are many contributing factors to abuse such as parental substance abuse, financial stress, mental health issues and poverty. Young children are more vulnerable to risk of abuse and its effects. Abused children experience higher rates of suicide, depression, substance abuse, problems in school and other behavioral problems including delinquency and increased propensity to maltreatment of their own children.

A total of 1,632 children (79.3 per 1,000) were reported for investigation of suspected abuse and/or neglect in 2012. This translates to 7.9 percent of the total children population in 2012 had allegations. Since the last CSA in 2009, the percentage of the total children population with allegations has remained consistent at 7.9 percent, except for a slight increase to 8.5 percent in 2011.

The largest percentage of allegations in 2012 was due to general neglect (60.4 percent), followed by physical abuse (11.1 percent), caretaker absence/capacity (8.4 percent), at risk because of sibling abuse (8.0 percent), severe neglect (5.8 percent), sexual abuse (4.9 percent) and emotional abuse (1.3 percent).

Allegations were substantiated for 225 children who were referred for suspected abuse/neglect in 2012. The corresponding rate was 10.9 per 1,000 children under the age of 18 with the overall statewide rate being lower at 9.2 per 1,000. The rate of incidence of substantiated allegations has steadily declined since 2008. However, the numbers for the various types of allegations have differed somewhat over the last four years. The graph below shows that there has been a slight decline in sexual abuse and general neglect allegations while there has been slight increase for severe neglect. There has also been over a 3.0 percent increase for physical abuse as well as caretaker absence/incapacity. It is worth noting that emotional abuse had a steady increase until 2011 when it decreased 4.6 percent. Also, please note that there have not been any substantiated allegations for “substantial risk” since 2009 due to the fact that this allegation type was deactivated in CWS/CMS when the application was modified to enable users to create a case without a substantiated allegation.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2013 Quarter 1 Extract

Since the previous CSA, trends show, as illustrated in the chart below, that the incidence rates per 1,000 children for allegations, substantiations and entries have all decreased since 2008. While the total child population has also decreased 2.3 percent during the same time period, the percentage of children with allegations also decreased by 4.1 percent, along with the incidence rate for substantiations which saw a decrease of 9.1 incidents per 1,000 children, which is almost a 50 percent decrease from 2008. During this same period, however, the percentage of children with substantiations that had entries increased by 18.2 percent, even though the incidence rate decreased by 0.3 incidents per 1,000 children.

Period	Child Population (0-17) and Children with Child Maltreatment Allegations, Substantiations and Entries for Yuba County								
	Total Child Population	Children with Allegations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Children with Substantiation	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Allegations	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Substantiations
Jan-Dec 2012	20,586	1,632	79.3	225	10.9	13.8	98	4.8	43.6
Jan-Dec 2011	20,727	1,768	85.3	301	14.5	17	96	4.6	31.9
Jan-Dec 2010	20,900	1,644	78.7	334	16.0	20.3	65	3.1	19.5
Jan-Dec 2009	21,038	1,671	79.4	339	16.1	20.3	62	2.9	18.3
Jan-Dec 2008	21,081	1,759	83.4	421	20.0	23.9	107	5.1	25.4

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

A further drill down into this time period reveals that there was a decrease across the board in the number of children in all age groups with substantiated allegations from 2008 compared to 2012. However, the number of children with entries did vary depending on age, with some age

groups showing an increase while others showing a decrease. There was a 6.3 percent increase in the “Under 1” age group, a 7.7 percent increase in the “1-2” age group, and a 33.3 percent increase in the “16-17” age group, while there was a 27.3 percent decrease in the “3-5” age group, 9.5 percent decrease in the “6-10” age group and a 17.2 percent decrease in the “11-15” age group.

The 2008 to 2012 time frame comparison also shows a significant change in the ethnicity breakouts for each age group:

- The “Under 1” age group dropped from 6.3 percent to 0.0 percent for the black ethnic group, dropped slightly for the Latino ethnic group but increased from 81.3 percent to 88.2 percent in the white ethnic group.
- The “1-2” age group dropped from 7.7 percent to 0.0 percent for the black ethnic group, dropped from 30.8 percent to 21.4 percent for the Latino ethnic group but increased from 61.5 percent to 78.6 percent in the white ethnic group.
- The “3-5” age group increased from 4.5 percent to 6.3 percent for the black ethnic group, decreased dramatically from 31.8 percent to 6.3 percent for the Latino ethnic group, decreased from 63.6 percent to 62.5 percent for the white ethnic group but increased from 0.0 percent to 6.3 percent each for both the Asian/Pacific Islander and the Native American ethnic group. This age group had the most significant change for the Latino ethnic group.
- The “6-10” age group had no change from the 0.0 percent for the black ethnic group, decreased from 23.8 percent to 15.8 percent for the Latino ethnic group, increased from 71.4 percent to 78.9 percent for the white ethnic group, increased from 4.8 percent to 5.3 percent for the Asian/Pacific Islander ethnic group and had no change from the 0.0 percent for the Native American ethnic group.
- The “11-15” age group increased from 3.4 percent to 8.3 percent for the black ethnic group, decreased significantly from 31.0 percent to 12.5 percent for the Latino ethnic group, increased from 51.7 percent to 66.7 percent for the white ethnic group, decreased 10.3 percent to 0.0 percent for the Asian/Pacific Islander ethnic group and increased 4.2 percent from 0.0 percent for the Native American ethnic group. This age group had the most significant change for the Asian/Pacific Islander ethnic group.
- The “16-17” age group dramatically dropped from 50.0 percent to 12.5 percent for the black ethnic group, dropped from 16.7 percent to 12.5 percent for the Latino ethnic group, significantly increased from 33.3 percent to 62.5 percent for the white ethnic group but had no change for both the Asian/Pacific Islander ethnic group at 0.0 percent and the Native American ethnic group that remained at 12.5 percent. This age group had the most significant changes for the black, white and Native American ethnic groups.

In conclusion, 2012 continues to show, of the total number of children with substantiated allegations with entries, the highest percentage of children fall within the “16-17” age group at

24.5 percent. Even though only 31.6 percent of the total children with entries were two and under, on average 44.9 percent of the substantiated allegations for that age group also had entries. This has significantly increased since 2008, when the average percentage of substantiated allegations for the same age group that had entries was 28.2. 2012 also showed a larger variation between the ethnicities from 2008. 2012 still had the white ethnic group with the highest percentage at 73.5 percent as compared to 62.6 percent in 2008. The Latino ethnic group remains the second highest in 2012, same as in 2008, but has significantly dropped from 26.2 percent in 2008 to 13.3 percent in 2012. Black, Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American ethnic groups remain lower than 5.0 percent each for 2012.

CHILD POPULATION (0-17), NUMBER IN CARE, AND PREVALENCE RATES JULY 1, 2012

The prevalence rate is the total number of cases in the population, divided by the number of children in the population. On July 1, 2012, a total of 107 children under the age of 18 were in out-of-home care which translates to a prevalence rate of 5.2 children per 1,000. This is a substantial drop in 2008's prevalence rate of 7.2 children per 1,000. In other words, between the years of 2008 and 2012, there were 2 less children per 1,000 children under the age of 18 that were in out-of-home care. Additionally, the July 1, 2012 prevalence figure for Yuba County is less than the statewide rate of 5.6 per 1,000 and ranks 26th out of 58 counties. The demographic data for children who were in care on July 1, 2012, by age reveals that children under 1 (11.5 per 1,000) and ages 16-17 years (11.1 per 1,000) were more likely to be in care compared to the other age groups.

Age Group	Yuba County		
	Total Child Population	In Care	Prevalence per 1,000 Children
<i>Under 1</i>	1,217	14	11.5
<i>1-2</i>	2,358	13	5.5
<i>3-5</i>	3,635	17	4.7
<i>6-10</i>	5,766	11	1.9
<i>11-15</i>	5,439	28	5.1
<i>16-17</i>	2,171	24	11.1
<i>Total</i>	20,586	107	5.2

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

CHILD POPULATION (0-17), NUMBER IN CARE, WITH TRIBAL AFFILIATION AND/OR INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT (ICWA) ELIGIBLE

As of January 2013, there were six Native American children in care as compared to the last CSA which reported eight in care as of January 2009. This population of children in care is further discussed in the Outcome Measures: Permanency, 4E ICWA & Multi-Ethnic Placement Status section on page 119.

PROBATION PARTICIPATION RATES

There are currently seven probation youth with an out-of-home placement order. Of those youth, four are in placement pursuant to AB 12, one is residing in a group home, and one is

pending placement while detained in Juvenile Hall. None of the youth are in the care of tribal affiliations or ICWA eligible.

The low number of out-of-home placement orders could be attributed to early intervention being provided by the following:

- Programs offered for first-time offenders such as drug and alcohol, anger management, and theft awareness.
- Referrals to Mental Health and victim services during the intake process of new cases.
- Intervention and prevention offered by Probation and School Success (P.A.S.S.) officers at local schools. Deputy probation officers and intervention counselors are assigned and located at local schools, both elementary and high schools. Not only do they supervise youth on probation, they provide daily services to youth attending each school. They assist with discipline, security and counseling of all youth at each school. Additionally, they facilitate appropriate programs at the school site.
- Extended commitments in the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center (MSYGC).

Public Agency Characteristics

POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The County of Yuba is governed by County Board of Supervisors. Members of the Board of Supervisors serve as the legislative and executive body for Yuba County and provide policy direction for all branches of county government. The five-member Board of Supervisors is elected by district for a four-year term of office. Each supervisor is responsible for their assigned regional designated area. Supervisorial districts vary greatly in geographical size; however, they all have approximately the same population. The selection of the chairman and vice-chairman is done annually and achieved by a majority vote of the Board of Supervisors.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

CWS has a good working relationship with local law enforcement agencies. There are a total of six law enforcement agencies with whom CWS interacts:

1. Marysville Police Department
2. Wheatland Police Department
3. Yuba County Sheriff's Department
4. Yuba-Sutter Narcotics Enforcement Team (NET-5)
5. Yuba Community College District Police Department
6. Beale Air Force Base (BAFB) Security Forces

CWS social workers attend the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) and are deputized to take children into protective custody.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS/LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES

Yuba County CWS also has an excellent working relationship and works collaboratively with the various school districts and local education agencies within the county. The one area that is of continual concern is the school having knowledge of when a youth placed in foster care is enrolled in their school. There is no formal mechanism in place where this information is to be provided to the school from the CWS social worker, and consequently, the school is unable to respond to any special needs the youth might have. Additionally, the youth does not always tell the school of their foster care status. The Yuba County Blue Ribbon Commission (BRC) has been addressing this problem and is currently developing a standing order that will be issued by the Juvenile Court for the purpose of allowing CWS and the schools to exchange academic information for foster youth. Additionally, Yuba County HHSD collaborates with the Yuba County Office of Education by using a shared statewide database system called "Foster Focus". The Office of Education and CWS enters predetermined academic information about dependent children. The focus is to ensure educational support services are available child or youth residing in a group home or licensed foster home.

COUNTY CHILD WELFARE AND PROBATION INFRASTRUCTURE

For CWS and Probation Department organizational infrastructure, refer to Attachment #1 for the Health and Human Services Department, Attachment #2 for the CWS Division and Attachment #3 for the County Probation Department.

CWS INFRASTRUCTURE

CWS in Yuba County is a division of the YCHHSD, a multidisciplinary department which also includes Public Health, Adult Protective Services, Employment, Eligibility, Finance and Administration, Special Investigative Unit (aka Fraud), and Veterans.

CWS is divided into four units plus Adoptions: Emergency Response (ER); Family Maintenance (FM); Family Reunification (FR); and Permanent Plan (PP). Social workers are assigned to these units based on their experience and their interests. However, to ensure that each worker understands the entire operation of CWS, they are assigned to different units to gain experience in all the components. The caseloads range from approximately 25 to 30 cases per social worker in the Ongoing Unit which contains FM and FR. The assignment of these cases is based on the how many cases the worker has and the difficulty of each case. ER referrals are assigned as they come in, based on the individual worker caseload and their experience with specific types of cases, e.g. having expertise in sexual or physical abuse investigations. Each worker has approximately 12 to 15 active referrals at any one time. Additionally, court involvement is taken into consideration. The social workers are assigned court work on a rotational basis to keep each caseload balanced. PP caseloads are also assigned based on the specific worker level of experience. The social workers in the PP unit have an average of 11 years of experience. This has been important for the relationship between the social worker and the youth.

From time to time staffing turnover has created negative impacts on the CWS operations. Staff is often asked to assume more cases on a temporary basis. This has an impact on the frequency for social worker/client contacts, as the worker's time is spread between the mandate of making contacts with service providers, home visits with the child and family, court report preparation, crisis management and getting data entered into CWS/CMS timely. In the last three years, Yuba County CWS had one social worker retire, two workers were dismissed, and four social workers resigned.

The department is committed to hiring the most experienced workers possible. Over the last several years, Yuba County has attempted to hire people holding master degrees in social work and other related fields. Currently, 85 percent of the CWS workforce holds master degrees, ten of which are MSWs, and of those, five were Title IV-E supported. There is an average number of approximately eight years of experience within this described CWS workforce.

Other workforce information includes, 80 percent of the CWS workforce being White, with the remaining 20 percent being African American, Hmong, Hispanic and Asian Pacific. The base salary for a Social Worker III (requires a bachelor's degree with two years paraprofessional case management experience) is \$4,329.00/month and for the Social Worker IV position (requires a Master of Social Work degree or a master's degree in a related field with two years professional case management experience) is \$4,729.00/month. The base salary for a Social Worker Supervisor is \$5,199.00. The supervisor to worker ratio in CWS is seven to one, which includes support staff.

CWS is responsible for taking reports of suspected child abuse 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A child is removed from their home only if there are safety issues which cannot be addressed while keeping the family intact. Our program provides services to families such as substance abuse treatment, counseling, anger management, and best family practices to assist them in providing a safe, healthy, and nurturing home to their children. If a child must be removed, then CWS provides assistance to the parents in reunifying their family and eliminating the risk of abuse.

Services include ER, FM, FR, PP, foster home placement and foster parent recruitment, among others. CWS staff utilizes contemporary practices and strategies such as Differential Response (DR) and Structured Decision-Making® (SDM), as well as Family Team Conferencing (FTC).

CWS staff include:

1. (1) Program Manager
2. (1) Public Health Nurse
3. (4) CWS Social Worker Supervisors
4. (1) Supervising Legal Office Assistant
5. (4) CWS Social Worker IIIs
6. (16) CWS Social Worker IVs
7. (6) Program Aides
8. (8) Support staff - including legal staff
9. (1) Registered Nurse - part time

PROBATION INFRASTRUCTURE

A deputy probation officer is required to complete the Probation Officer Core Course and training pursuant to Section 832 of the Penal Code (Arrest, Search and Seizure and Firearm Familiarization) within the first year of employment. A deputy probation officer is required to complete an additional 40 hours of training each year. A deputy probation officer assigned to the placement caseload is required to complete a Probation Officer Placement Core Course within two years and a portion of their yearly training must be directly related to placement. The current placement officer has participated in the Probation Officers Core Course, Probation Officer Placement Core Course, Family Finding, Supporting Independence for Probation Youth, Extending Foster Care for Juvenile Justice Youth, Case Planning for Juveniles, Creating Title IV-E Compliant Case Plans, Motivational Interviewing, CWS/CMS and a variety of other probation related trainings as approved by the Training for Corrections Division Board of State and Community Corrections Standards.

The supervising deputy probation officer (SDPO), who supervises the placement officer, has completed the Probation Officers Core Course and the Probation Officer Placement Core Course. The SDPO has completed the additional following trainings related to placement: Family Finding, Youth In Transition, Title IV-E and Foster Care Legal Update, Supervisor Placement Core Course, Concurrent Case Planning Leading the Commitment to Youth in Placement, CWS/CMS and Creating Title IV-E Compliant Case Plans.

The Probation program manager has also completed the Probation Officers Core Course, the Supervisor Placement Core Course, Leading the Commitment to Youth in Placement, CWS/CMS and Concurrent Case Planning. In addition to trainings, the Probation program manager attends the monthly Probation Advisory Committee meeting. These meetings are comprised of probation departments throughout California, the CDSS and U.C. Davis with the main topic being mandates as they pertain to out-of-home placement.

The placement officer has a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice and has been employed with Probation since 2000. The SDPO has a Bachelor of Arts in Social Work and has been employed with Probation since 1996. The Probation program manager has a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice and has been employed with Probation since 1991.

In addition to supervising the placement caseload, the deputy probation officer is responsible for preparing step-parent adoption reports to the Court and occasionally conducting out of custody intakes and facilitating probation programs.

The SDPO is currently responsible for supervising a total of 14 staff; which includes one placement officer, five P.A.S.S. officers, three supervision officers, one truant officer, two court officers, one drug and alcohol counselor, and one therapist.

The Placement Unit consists of one placement officer and one supervisor. The average caseload is four to six placement cases.

Probation Juvenile Detention Facility

The Yuba-Sutter Juvenile Hall and the MSYGC provide juvenile detention and rehabilitation services to the communities of Colusa, Yuba and Sutter counties.

The juvenile hall is comprised of two buildings; the main facility which has a capacity of 45 minors and the Security Housing Unit (SHU) which has the capacity of 15. The SHU unit is not currently being used due to budget constraints, but has been used to house the more serious offenders. The SHU is a self-contained living unit, which is designed to provide both educational and recreational space. The main facility is composed of two separate units; one section providing secure housing for females and the second, which is divided into four wings, for the housing of males. This facility also contains the booking and receiving areas, as well as a medical clinic.

The MSYGC is located adjacent to the Yuba Sutter Juvenile Hall and shares a common kitchen and dining hall. The MSYGC program has one main living unit with the capacity for 48 male minors. The girls unit is a 12 bed facility located within the camp grounds. The MSYGC program provides rehabilitative services to minors who are typically committed to the program for a period of 210-365 days. The youth participate in a number of programs during their commitment. The standard programs include ILP, Aggression Replacement Therapy, construction training, drug and alcohol therapy and education.

FINANCIAL/MATERIAL RESOURCES

The county's CWS budget is funded by both federal and state allocations, including but not limited to Title IV-E, Title XIX, and CWS Outcome and Improvement Project (CWSOIP). In addition, CBCAP funds, CAPIT funds, Children's Trust Funds and PSSF funds, which are leveraged, when appropriate, to increase available services. Please refer to the Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC) section on page 44 for further detail.

CHILD WELFARE/PROBATION OPERATED SERVICES

COUNTY OPERATED SHELTER

Yuba County CWS does not operate a county shelter. Yuba County CWS social workers are well aware of the trauma to children who are separated from their families and the detrimental effects of placement disruptions. CWS is making every effort to lessen the negative effect that abuse, neglect and removal have on children. CWS seeks to place a child removed from their family first with non-custodial parent, then with relatives and, finally, with foster families.

The CWS staff ensures that children are placed in a safe, stable and nurturing environment. They provide assessment, counseling and crisis intervention services to assist in minimizing the emotional trauma children experience after being removed from their parents.

The CWS Public Health Nurse (PHN) meets with the children and parents to conduct a health assessment, which is used for assessment of child's health and dental needs, within the first 30 days, then annually.

COUNTY LICENSING

Yuba County has a Memorandum of Understanding with the CDSS for performing licensing functions for the State of California with respect to foster family homes (FFH) located within the geographical area of the county.

The county is responsible for:

1. Recruitment.
2. Orientation.
3. Reviewing both the application packet and home site to ensure that both the family and the home are within the guidelines required by Community Care Licensing (CCL) regulations.
4. Criminal background checks.
5. Granting a waiver for past criminal history, if applicable.
6. Notifying the family of their final status: denied or granted.
7. Ensuring that adequate training is available.
8. Tracking the training hours of the foster parents to ensure that they attend sufficient hours of training to meet the minimum standards.
9. Investigating any complaints made against the foster parents and reporting the findings to CCL.
10. Completing incident reports and forwarding copies to CCL.

CWS is responsible for implementing, enforcing, and complying with all California state laws, including regulations for the licensing of foster family homes.

COUNTY ADOPTIONS

As of July 1, 2013, Yuba County CWS will assume responsibility for processing adoption cases. Prior to this, the Sacramento District Office of State Adoptions had provided adoptions services to the county.

OTHER COUNTY PROGRAMS

CalWORKs – The CalWORKs Program provides cash assistance grants and welfare-to-work services to families whose income is not adequate to meet their family's basic needs. In Yuba County, the Employment Division is co-located in the same building as CWS Division. The CWS staff interacts with the Employment staff continually. At times, the division staff will coordinate efforts for families, particularly those who are reunifying. The Employment staff is invited to the FTC to provide input and help families develop a family case plan.

PUBLIC HEALTH – CWS has a PHN assigned to the division. The PHN monitors the dental and health care needs of dependent children. The information is documented in the Health and Education Passport in CWS/CMS. Additionally, the PHN completes developmental screening for all cases with children ages 0 to 5.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT – Yuba County has an outpatient substance abuse program, F.O.R. Families. This treatment program serves some of the CWS families. The

county also uses the SYMH substance abuse treatment program First Steps, a perinatal program for women. Additionally, Yuba County utilizes Progress House and the Salvation Army programs for residential substance abuse treatment.

MENTAL HEALTH – SYMH is a bi-county mental health system that offers several programs for children, including Children’s Systems of Care (CSOC), Victor Youth Services (a private non-profit organization contracted with SYMH), youth services at SYMH and Transitional Youth services (TAY). CWS also refers cases to Victim Witness services when appropriate. Yuba County also uses several private providers for counseling services for children who do not meet the medical necessity criteria of Mental Health or are not eligible for Victim Witness funding.

CONTRACTORS – CWS contracts and partners with various community and faith-based organizations to provide supportive and preventative services to clients. Services include counseling, substance abuse treatment, etc. CWS remains directly in charge of the core CWS programs such as ER, detention, FM, FR and PP.

BARGAINING UNITS – The local bargaining unit for CWS social workers is the Sutter/Yuba Employee Association (SYCEA). Probation officers are represented by Yuba County Probation Peace Officers Association (YCPPOA), which is affiliated with SYCEA. There are no collective bargaining issues that impact the provision of CWS or probation services.

Board of Supervisors (BOS) Designated Advisory Body

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION COUNCIL (CAPC)

Since 2003, the YCCC has been recognized as the local CAPC by the Yuba County Board of Supervisors (Resolution No. 2003-06) and is established as an independent organization within the county government. The YCCC serves as a policy and advisory body to the Yuba County Board of Supervisors and simultaneously serves as the executive CAPC for Yuba County.

YCCC/CAPC is comprised of members from local agencies such as:

- **Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement:** 2013 Council Chair - Jim Arnold, Yuba County Probation
- **Mental Health/Substance Abuse:** Brad Luz, Ph.D., Sutter-Yuba Mental Health
- **Education & Early Care:** Jolie Carreon, Marysville Joint Unified School District
- **Employment/Training:** Cheryl Riley, Yuba County Office of Education/Regional Center
- **Community Governance:** Andy Vasquez, Yuba County Board of Supervisors
- **Social Services:** Tony Roach, Yuba County Health and Human Services Department
- **Health:** Rachel Farrell, Harmony Health
- **Faith Community:** Rev. Berni Fricke
- **Community:** Cathy LeBlanc, Camptonville Community Partnership, Inc.

Recommendations for voluntary appointment to the policy group emanate from the members of the various functional groups with the concurrence of the individual recommended for

appointment. The purpose of the council is to provide a forum for reviewing and reporting on the status of children and families in Yuba County; as well as, planning on issues related to children and families in Yuba County. Additionally, the council coordinates policies and programs that impact the county's children and families; develops recommendations for the consideration of any or all of the governmental agencies whose scope of governing impacts the children of Yuba County. Lastly, the council collaborates to find and obtain funding resources for programs that benefit children and families who reside in Yuba County.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND COMMISSION

The YCCC, as described above, is also the designated Child Abuse Trust Fund Commission for the distribution of child prevention funds by making recommendations about the Children's Trust Fund.

PSSF COLLABORATIVE

In order to meet the PSSF collaborative requirement, Yuba County uses the Children's Family Service Review as its planning body. The BOS has designated the YCHHSD to oversee the distribution of the federal PSSF funds. The primary goals of PSSF are to help families alleviate crisis that might lead to out-of-home placement; maintain the safety of children in their own home; support families preparing to reunify and adopt; and assist families in obtaining multiple needs. The funds were being used for providing parent education classes using the "Parenting with Positive Discipline" curriculum which is an effort to address family support, family preservation, and reunification.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF FUNDING

YCHHSD is the BOS designated agency to administer the CAPIT, CBCAP and PSSF programs.

The CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF allocated funds that are received and held in the County Children's Trust Fund are to be used to support community based organizations.

CAPIT AND CBCAP FUNDS

The CAPIT and CBCAP funds are used to provide prevention services for DR activities initiated by CWS. CWS realized that in order to accomplish and maintain our mission of reducing the recurrence of maltreatment, we had to continue to develop and to sustain services that allow families to access preventive and supportive services before potential risk to child safety escalates to a level warranting CWS intervention. Therefore, CWS expanded and fully implemented a DR program in November 2011 to include Path I and Path II responses. CWS, through the Request for Proposal (RFP) process, selected an agency to provide services, and developed and executed a contract that was approved by both the BOS and the YCCC before the contract was implemented. The current contracted agency is GraceSource.

ER referrals which are determined to be "Evaluated Out" by CWS intake staff and supervisors are now routed to a FRC CWS social worker. These referrals are then assigned to a community partner home visitor to conduct home visits to assess family service needs, work with the family to develop a case plan, and provide case management. In addition, ER referrals that are

determined to have a low to moderate risk by CWS Intake Staff are now routed to an FRC CWS social worker. A home visit may be conducted jointly by community partners and the FRC CWS social worker to conduct a risk and family service needs assessment. When the risk to a child is determined high, it is handled by CWS social worker.

The success of the DR program has not been fully determined yet due to the fact that the program has only been fully implemented for less than two years. However, the FRC did report to CWS in April of this year (2013) that of the 103 families that engaged into the DR program:

- 50 families (48.5%) did not complete any goals.
- 31 families (30.1%) had completed one or more goals, and demonstrated behavioral changes
- 22 families (21.4%) are still open to services with the majority having an extension of at least three months or six months.

This information is used to compare families who have accepted and completed services and those that declined to participate in services. Those declining services have an approximately 50 percent higher recurrence rate compared to 2 percent recurrence rate for families completing services.

PSSF FUNDS

The PSSF funds are dedicated to providing parent education classes using the “Parenting with Positive Discipline” curriculum. The primary target population for the classes is reunifying families and is required for those families participating in the Structured Family Visitation Program. However, the classes are open to all families in the community including military families at BAFB. Additionally, this curriculum is being taught to relative and NREFM caregivers, who are considered potential resource family caregivers.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF FUND USAGE REPORTING

The YCCC creates and sustains the Children’s Report Card. This is an annual report that informs the Yuba County community about the status of its children and youth in terms of focus areas identified as Demographics, Safety, Children’s Health, School Success, Emotional Well-Being, and Positive Home and Family. The intent is to show data from past years up to the most recently recorded data, and recognize those trends and outcomes for the purpose of guiding public policy and informing community strategic planning for the benefit of Yuba County children and families. The report is also intended to inform the general public and local media for the purpose of disseminating this important information.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF program information is gathered, stored and disseminated using spreadsheets for the CAPC. Contractors are required to conduct client satisfaction surveys designed to track attendance, satisfaction, and to determine if participants felt comfortable with the service and found it beneficial. Contractors are required to submit summaries of client satisfaction surveys at six month intervals to the YCHHSD county liaison. Contractors submit monthly reports and invoices that are carefully reviewed for accountability, grant compliance, and data collection. Communication continues between the contractor and the YCHHSD county liaison on a regular basis via the telephone and in-person which allows both parties to clarify

grant compliance and adjust services as appropriate. The county liaison and CWS program manager are responsible for monitoring the CAPIT/CBCAP contractor. Grant compliance, data collection, and budget expenditures are monitored via the subcontractor's monthly reports and invoices. The invoices are logged monthly on a spreadsheet to track expenditures. Contractor are required to attend a monthly CAPC meeting and provide updates on their programs, as well as, report on successes they are having within the community. If the contractor should fall out of compliance with the terms of the contract, YCHHSD will engage the contractor in an interactive process to advise the contractor about the discrepancies. YCHHSD will document the corrector actions that need to be taken with appropriate time frames for the corrections to take place.

YCHHSD consistently monitors attendance and participation rates in parenting classes. Success outcomes (short, medium, and long-term) are monitored through FR rates and recurrence rates. A satisfaction survey is administered to each new participant to assist in the collection of demographics for reporting purposes and PSSF data collection requirements.

State and Federally Mandated Child Welfare/Probation Initiatives

CWS

In regards to current federal or state initiatives, Yuba County CWS is currently implementing the requirements for the Katie A lawsuit, participating in the Fostering Connections After 18 Program and is in the planning stages of the Quality Parenting Initiative.

The county's process with the CSA and SIP is supporting the Program Improvement Plan (PIP).

PROBATION

In regard to Family Finding, the placement officer has been utilizing internet search engines to attempt to locate additional family members of the youth or additional persons the youth feels are significant and could serve as a lifelong connection. This has been extremely beneficial and rewarding to the youth. The placement officer has located and connected with biological parents and family members the youth did not know existed. It is hoped that during this process, the youth will have a permanent living arrangement upon exiting foster care.

The placement officer intended on contacting the State of California Department of Adoptions at the onset of the youth entering foster care. Considering that adoptions in the future will be under the local jurisdiction of CWS, the placement officer will begin contacting them for assistance. The placement officer, and the Probation Department as a whole, is not accustomed to having 602 Welfare and Institutions (W&I) Code youth adopted. Therefore, it will be requested that a training session be provided in order to begin referring youth for adoption services.

A number of Probation staff has participated in the Strengthening Families Program training provided by SYMHS. The intent of training Probation staff is to begin providing the

Strengthening Families Program within the Probation Department. Offering this program to youth and their families will enhance their relationships and promote a successful reunification.

The Probation Department utilized a portion of the CWS Outcome Improvement Augmentation allocation to purchase gift cards for local restaurants and the theater for utilization during home visits. This encouraged the family to participate in pro-social activities together. In doing this, the family was able to spend quality time together, which involved communication and bonding during meals. These activities were vital to successful reunification with family. The remaining allocation money was utilized to purchase gift cards at gas, clothing and household item stores. These gift cards are utilized to purchase clothing and shoes for youth entering foster care that had very little clothing. The youth would often arrive with clothing that did not fit or was not suitable (torn, stained, etc.). The placement officer often took youth shopping in order to obtain appropriate clothing and helped teach them how to budget money. The clothing purchased was also often used for Court appearances and/or employment interviews. Having access to clothing would also prepare the youth for establishing a relationship with professional mentors. The youth gained more confidence in wearing quality and professional clothing. The Probation Department purchases household items or furniture at other stores for youth who are transitioning into adulthood.

The placement officer encouraged families to be an active participant in the youth's education. The placement officer ensured families were aware of the youth's needs and their successes. The Probation Department utilized a portion of the CWS Outcome Improvement Augmentation allocation to purchase gas cards. The gas cards assisted families with traveling to the placement facility/school (often out of the local area) to attend Individualized Education Plan (IEP) meetings or other equally important school meetings. Engaging the youth's family in their child's education was extremely important and beneficial to the youth's success in school. The youth felt supported by their family and were excited to share their achievements.

The placement officer has contacted various foster family agencies (FFAs) regarding the recruitment of 602 W&I Code foster homes. During these conversations, the placement officer has established relationships that resulted in minors being placed in foster homes. Although the foster homes were not primarily 602 W&I Code, they were accommodated to meet the minor's needs. Additionally, the placement officer is an active participant in the Foster Youth Advisory meeting and the BRC. During both of these meetings, the placement officer has had the opportunity to continue advocacy for 602 W&I Code foster homes.

The placement officer regularly monitored the youth's participation and progress in the Independent Living Program (ILP). Additionally, the placement officer had regular contact with the ILP coordinator and received progress reports. These progress reports were discussed monthly with the youth and often with the youth's parents.

Peer Review Summary

The CWS Division of the YCHHSD and the Juvenile Division of the Probation Department, in collaboration with CDSS and Northern Child Welfare Training Academy through U.C. Davis planned, organized and completed the 2013 Peer Review formerly known as PQCR. The Peer Review is one of the three activities mandated by the C-CFSR that helps assess the effectiveness of child welfare practices across child safety, permanency and well-being indicators.

PREPARATION

Upon the CSA Core Team meeting through teleconferences and convening, the determination was made that there would be two interview teams made up of two social workers and one probation officer each for the Peer Review that was scheduled for 3/25/2013 through 3/28/2013. The selection of peer county interviewers was based on the fact that their particular counties have demonstrated improvement by implementing evidence-based practice and are performing well in the selected focus areas for both CWS and Probation. Calaveras County, Colusa County, Madera County and Sutter County were selected to provide social workers from their CWS agency. San Joaquin County and Mendocino County was selected to provide probation officers from their Probation Department.

CWS FOCUS AREA

CWS Division focused on placement stability of children who have been in placement with two or fewer placements. The Probation Department focused on non-minor dependents

CWS METHOD

CASE SELECTION

A representative sample of the cases receiving CWS was selected to provide an in-depth examination of the business practices surrounding the selected focus area. CWS cases included all open cases with children in an active placement episode as of March 5, 2013. First, a report with the above criteria was ran and sorted into three categories: "Children in placement 0-12 months"; "Children in placement 12-24 months"; and "Children in placement more than 24 months". The cases were then sorted by "Placement Count: 1-2" and "Placement Count: >2" within each of the three categories. The total case count for the three categories was as follows:

Time Duration	1-2 Placement Count	>2 Placement Count
0-12 Months	86	18
12-24 Months	24	16

>24 Months	5	20
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Out of the 169 open cases, ten were selected as follows:

- 3 not successful from the 0-12 month category
- 1 successful from the 12-24 month category
- 2 successful from the >24 month category
- 4 not successful from the >24 month category

Due to not having a large enough case selection in the “>24 months” category, it was determined that not all cases could be pulled from that category and still have a meaningful review. There was also a concern regarding the number of cases in the “0-12 month” category that already had more than two placements, thus CWS wanted to review multiple cases from that category to gain some insight as to what the issues were with placement stability in that category of cases.

CWS SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

CWS INTERVIEW TEAM FINDINGS (CWS PRACTICE)

Strengths

The following is feedback is from the peer reviewers on social worker practice:

- Social workers build good relationships with caregivers on an individual basis. They know who works well with different children, and will call them directly if a placement is needed.
- Social workers ask foster parents to be involved in transitions when that is indicated and needed and the social worker takes time to ensure that the transition works for the child and foster families.
- Social workers take steps to support relatives/Non-Relative Extended Family Members (NREFM) that are willing and able to provide a permanent home. Additionally, social workers include the parents and child in some placement decisions.
- Social workers have good relationships and communication with group home staff, school personnel, and therapists.
- Social workers have good engagement skills and continually work on getting participation from parents and extended family. The social workers get to know the families and caregivers and can articulate this well to the Court. Social workers also try to keep siblings placed together.
- In most cases there was a detailed concurrent plan in the court report.
- They attempt to engage unstable transitioning youth in extended foster care and they have achieved 95 percent of youth remaining in After 18 services. Most social workers can describe the strengths and interests of these youth.
- They have had great success in getting youth to participate in the ILP services. Using a team approach, social workers work out issues so youth can stay in the same school when it's beneficial and can be done.

- Thanks to the assistance of the PHN assigned to CWS, all children's medical and dental services are monitored, and services are received timely. This information is diligently documented in the Health and Education Passport.
- Visitation program staff is very supportive of family and visits. They are family-focused and help families have positive parenting behaviors and motivation for change.

Barriers and Challenges

- There is a need for more county licensed foster homes.
- The social worker needs to provide the caregiver with all the child's needs and strengths of child at the time of placement. The CWS lacks a pre-placement assessment tool. A tool like this will help to identify children who are vulnerable to placement moves and those that are not and to provide these children more services earlier.
- CWS does not have a consistent collaborative relationship with Sutter/Yuba Mental Health. A better relationship would facilitate more timely assessments, and timely provision of mental health and substance abuse treatment services for youth.
- Due to the limited number of group homes available within the county borders, children with mental health needs are often placed out of county. More foster parents need trained in working with children who have experienced trauma. Children exposed to trauma and traumatic events are more likely to need increased mental health services. Trained foster parents can provide a consistent and stable environment, and be able to identify when additional preventative services are required.
- CWS also lacks good collaboration with the local Foster Family Agencies so that more formalized matching can take place.
- There also is a need for a formalized emergency relative placement policy with the goal of having the juvenile court order relative placements earlier in the case.
- Finally, the local community lacks foster homes that have the capacity to accept sibling sets. Due to siblings not being placed together, sibling relationships in some cases are not sustained after adoptions are finalized

Recommendations

- Develop and implement emergency relative caregiver placement process at all levels of the agency.
- Develop a consistent permanency planning process that starts from the beginning of the case and continues throughout until a permanent home is established for the child. This process should be discussed at all case planning meetings with the parents, foster parents and child.
- Develop more formalized method of placement matching of children in foster care. Collaborate with FFAs to support the process of placement matching and availability.
- Develop specialized homes for youth vulnerable to placement moves. Consider a receiving home so that more time can be available to gather information about youth's needs and identify potential caregivers for better matching. Obtain training for foster parents so they can take children with special issues such as fire starting and substance abuse.

- Allow social workers time to get their work done so that they have time for engagement. Provide an atmosphere in which social workers feel supported by supervisors, and have consistency in decision making across supervisors.
- Consider providing cell phones to each social worker so that they can maintain contact and relationships with parents and children.
- Consider bringing the Placement Unit back to facilitate transitioning of children in and out of placement. Increase communication regarding unit moves to build a positive and resilient organizational climate.
- Develop more resources for mental health screening and assessment. Develop and provide Wrap Around services. Consider ways for partner agencies to strengthen relationships with CWS to increase services and make them timely.

PEER PROMISING PRACTICES FOR CWS

MADERA COUNTY CWS

Madera County offered some of their county's promising practices. The worker related that the relative approval process occurs early in the case. The Court is committed to Section 309 W&I Code. One of their Adoptions staff is dedicated to the task of Family Finding and relative clearance. Their social workers have and use the 24 hour hotline for DOJ clearance and at times they use a portable Live Scan machine. Law enforcement, Child Abuse Central Index (CACI) and CWS/CMS are completed immediately and prior to placement of the child. Obtaining harm and danger statements generated for the SOP model are very important. Emergency response referrals are assigned geographically so the social workers become very familiar with resources in their assigned areas.

COLUSA COUNTY CWS

Colusa County shared that wherever a minor wants to reside, the assigned social worker will do the research as a part of their 90-Day Transition Plan. It is also their belief that following through on requests and the needs of the youth is important, especially as it relates to mental health issues. They also believe that the SOP model should be started early and done consistently.

SUTTER COUNTY CWS

Sutter County has been disenchanted with their county visitation program and have been using Children's Hope FFA staff to supervise visits between parents and children. The worker also pointed out that it has been successful for them having access to a child behavioral specialist and vocational assistants. The worker liked Yuba County's Visitation Center and program. The social worker would like to see Sutter County establish a supply closet for their families.

CALAVERAS COUNTY CWS

The Calaveras County worker shared that they meet daily for about 20 minutes when assigning and transitioning cases. They created a team approach by using a "warm hand-off" strategy, in

that the ongoing worker is assigned the case prior to the Dispositional Hearing and the two workers make joint home visits. They also refer all cases to the State Adoptions District Office at time of the Dispositional Hearing and they meet with the Adoptions worker monthly.

PROBATION FOCUS AREA

The focus area the Probation Department emphasized on was After 18 Foster Care/Transition to Adulthood. At the time of the Child and Family Services Review, the Probation Department had two youth in an AB 12 placement, three youth transitioning into an AB 12 placement, one youth in a group home and one youth pending placement in a group home. AB 12 is a newer focus area which did not go into effect until January 2012; therefore, the Probation Department is unable to compare the county's performance.

PROBATION METHOD

The Probation Department selected two cases to be reviewed. These cases were selected due to having the most history with the Probation Department and being the only two youth in AB 12 placements at the time of the review.

The Probation Department also conducted a focus group with the five youth who were either in an AB 12 placement or transitioning into one.

PROBATION SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

PROBATION INTERVIEW TEAM FINDINGS (PROBATION OFFICER PRACTICE)

Strengths

The youth experience low numbers of placement changes. When a placement change occurs, it is typically due to the youth stepping down in the level of care needed. For those youth who previously participated in the MSYGC, the probation officer sees the youth wanting to pursue a different life style.

The probation officers are committed to the youth. They understand the power of relationships and how it impacts a youth who has been traumatized. The probation officer keeps the youth connected to family, when possible, and supports those connections. The probation officers serve the youth as a team and continue to maintain contact even after the youth are assigned to another officer. The placement officer spends quality time with each youth during monthly placement visits. These visits include lunch or shopping for clothing.

The placement officer also has regular telephone contact with the youth during each month. During these contacts, the probation officers get to know the youth as an individual; learning their strengths, motivations and interests. The probation officer utilizes this information to help motivate the youth for positive change. Probation officers stress the importance of education and support the youth through and after high school graduation.

The three youth currently in AB 12 placement graduated from high school in May and June 2013. All three youth are enrolled at community colleges. Probation officers began

conversations about extended foster care with youth beginning at age 17. The youth's families are included in the conversations regarding AB 12 and are encouraged to support the youth's decision. Probation officers facilitate an ILP program with all youth on probation. Additionally, for those youth in placement, the probation officer monitors the youth's participation in ILP through placement.

Barriers and Challenges

The youth would like to connect to employment services and internships, in order to gain employable skills and community entities that would serve as lifelong connections. There is a need to expand the youth's independence from the Probation Department. Additionally, youth are not included in the Yuba County ILP due to their 602 status and the lack of a probation officer being present.

Recommendations

Probation officers should have more knowledge of agencies that offer homes to extended foster care youth and need to put more focus on employment programs, opportunities and community engagement. The probation officer believes a database for youth transitioning into extended foster care should be developed in order for the youth to have access to resources. There should be more collaboration between agencies to assist with dual support for youth.

PEER PROMISING PRACTICES FOR PROBATION

The promising practices that were shared were all related to youth obtaining independent life skills and employment. For youth who do not attend the Yuba County Independent Living Skills program, they could be referred to Delta College to participate in their program. Casey Life Skills Assessment, an internet based assessment, would be beneficial to assist youth on determining a career path. Additionally, Work Net and CalWORKs are useful sources to assist youth in obtaining job skills and employment.

Focus Groups Review Summary

Yuba County chose to conduct focus groups as an additional method of self-assessment in order to get feedback from actual consumers that are directly affected by CWS processes and their outcomes. The focus groups for 2013 were conducted during the same time as the Peer Review, 3/25/2013 to 3/27/2013, in order to best utilize the collaboration with CDSS and Northern Child Welfare Training Academy. The groups chosen to participate were supervisors, social workers, foster parents, ILP youth and AB 12 probation youth.

SUPERVISOR FEEDBACK

The theme that ran through this discussion had largely to do with the supervisors pointing out the need for additional placements and services for older youth. Recruitment efforts often generate a low number of families who wish to take on teenagers and that there needs to be

additional resources to support these placements. They did point out that the CWS staff is now doing a better job attempting to locate relatives for placement, which is the preferable placement.

The supervisors addressed the contentiousness of the courtroom, pointing out that the perception is not about what is best for the child/youth but rather who wins. They also stated that there is a need for additional counseling services through Mental Health. They believe that in most cases, the client receives a medication assessment and that Mental Health staff will monitor the client but are often told that the agency has limited resources for ongoing counseling.

The supervisors also talked about the increased workload in the last year. There has been a high rate of custodies, which has, in-turn, increased the need for court reports. This, coupled with additional mandates, reduction of staff due to turnovers and resignations, and lack of resources has made it difficult for social workers.

SOCIAL WORKER FEEDBACK

The social workers believe that the placement at the beginning of the case is important and that the emphasis should be on finding relative/NREFM homes. They believe if a relative placement is not located before the case is transferred to the Ongoing Unit, then the FR/FM social worker should continue this activity. There are efforts being made, through the Quality Parenting Initiative, to bring the foster parents and biological parents together. This assists with placement stability for the child and the foster parent can be a resource after the child is returned home.

The social workers raised concerns about transitioning children from the foster home to the biological parent's home. Continual contact between the foster parent and the biological parent throughout the reunification period will assist with a better transition when reunification is ordered by the Court. The foster parent can visit with the biological parent in their home, help the child to adjust to the changing environment, as well as being able to come to closure with the child.

The FFAs have been challenging in this process, in that a social worker is assigned to each foster home and this practice prevents the foster parent and biological parent from developing a relationship. The social workers would prefer that the FFA foster parent transport the child to the visits for the first two to three weeks.

The social workers would like to see more joint home visits with the FFA social worker. They believe this would facilitate improved communication and this would reinforce for the FFA social worker that they should not be handling everything alone.

The social workers stated that one of the factors that have assisted reunification is the involvement of the child and parent in the case planning process. The use of SOP has helped with engaging the parents in the process, as measured by parents acknowledging the problems early and assisting with development of their family case plan. Effective collaboration gets the parents to be really active participants in all aspects of their case. The social worker stated that practicing SOP has been impacted due to the increased workload.

The social workers value the role of the FRC for being part of the support network for reunifying families. This prevention effort helps to keep the child from reentering the CWS system.

The social workers expressed the need for more therapeutic foster homes. The children's mental health and substance abuse issues make it harder to find placements. They also believe that the FFA certification process is hampered as the FFAs are not able to view prior CWS history (inconclusive allegations are not reported to CACI). This has led to the unfortunate event of having to remove kids from the placement due to abuse in foster home.

FOSTER PARENT FEEDBACK

Some of the important comments that came from this group include social workers being familiar with the local foster parents and calling them directly when needing a placement. The licensing social worker is active in the Foster Parent Association and has developed a good relationship with most foster parents. They like the idea that the county is providing the same parenting education curriculum to relative caregivers that is provided to the parents. They did cite the problem that there are a low number of county licensed homes and that there is limited funds for recruitment. Additionally, it was pointed out that there is still a stigma about foster parenting in the community.

Foster parents believe that social workers should provide them with as much information as possible about children they are considering taking into their homes. This is important for proper matching of the home to the child's needs. Seasoned foster parents know to ask good questions. They believe that some information is withheld by social workers in an effort not to "scare" the foster parent. Foster parents also believe that social workers assume that relative caregivers know more about the case and consequently do not provide all the information about the child.

The foster parents seemed to have a good grasp on the After 18 population. For those foster parents who have taken these young adults into their home, it is working well. They cite the household structure, rules and expectations as the reason for this success. They also understand that these young adults have an existing relationship with their biological family and friends and they want to continue these ongoing relationships when possible and appropriate.

Some gaps in services that foster parents identified include the need for more training, particularly for children with problematic behaviors. Foster parents find it frustrating to not have a plan for services for children at the time of placement and they would like to have the Placement Support Unit back, as it provided some consistency for children. They also pointed out that it takes too long to get services in place. Foster parents also believe that the CWS agency does not take social worker strengths into consideration when making assignments. They believe that this can affect placement stability.

Some recommendations they made included having more resources, especially for teens. Also included was having a receiving home to allow more time to make better matches. They would like to see better communication with the Court, and more collaboration with SYMH.

ILP FEEDBACK

The youth in this forum really wanted to stress that their voice was important. They were very vocal about visitation and the importance of not only seeing their parents and siblings, but other important people as well. They believe that the training social workers receive should be provided by former foster youth. They want to tell their side of the story when problems come up instead having the social worker relying solely on the foster parent's description. The youth also would like to see slower transitions when changing placements, to allow time to get familiar with the new family. They believe foster parents do not take steps to make them feel comfortable. They want their opinions to be heard and valued. They want to be treated like a member of the family. They don't want foster parents talking negatively about their parents. They want support for their education.

Some ideas for improvement included having youth involved in placement planning. Also included was listening to youth requests and complaints then taking positive action; have social workers develop a "stronger" relationship with their foster parent; make more unannounced home visits to get a better picture of what goes on in the home; do more regular home visits; and include the youth in the discussion with the foster parent. Foster parents need to allow the youth to have more independence as they get older and to not treat them as if they are disabled.

PROBATION

There were five AB 12 probation youth who voluntarily participated in a focus group. They provided feedback on case plans, services and AB 12. The youth reported their case plans were completed with the placement officer and the goals were chosen by the youth. The placement officer explained options and regularly reinforced what the youth needed to do in order to accomplish their goals. The youth received significant support from the placement officer while working on goals; however, after making progress, they received less support.

The youth described positive support and services they received. They found ILP to be helpful in teaching them to budget and save money. The foster parents they had lived with provided support, both emotional and financial, and the youth found them to be lifelong connections. The placement officer, Juvenile Hall staff and the MSYGC also provided support to the youth. They believed all staff they had contact with actually "cared" about them. Some support and services the youth felt they needed was more employment preparation and opportunities, access to Yuba County ILP, and assistance with extracurricular activities.

The youth were well informed of AB 12 requirements and expectations. They remained in extended foster care for a number of reasons. They were able to obtain their own residence; yet had the "safety net" of the placement officer and other local entities support. The youth felt they had a chance of a successful future and could recognize the "big picture." They gained a sense of responsibility and believed it had a positive impact on their families. The youth believed some youth choose to not remain in extended care due to the rules and requirements and not having total freedom. The youth expressed their decision to remain in extended foster care was with the support of their extended family, established relationships with foster parents, Probation Department and the Judge.

The youth had a couple of suggestions for the Probation Department to better serve youth in out-of-home placement. They would like to have their delinquency record sealed prior to one year after termination of wardship. Additionally, if a youth is participating in AB 12, their record should be sealed immediately. They would like to learn ways to keep themselves busy. This would assist with their sobriety.

Stakeholders Review Summary

STAKEHOLDER MEETING

The Yuba County CSA was a collaborative process between the YCCHSD and Probation Departments, CDSS, CAPC and many stakeholders who dedicate their hard work, commitment and important contributions to this effort. This collaborative process included a well attended Stakeholders Meeting held on April 10, 2013. Both letters and e-mails were sent out to 53 stakeholders in the Yuba-Sutter area prior to the meeting to ensure that a community-wide group with varying agendas and needs would be represented at the meeting. These stakeholders included but were not limited to various treatment providers and client involved parties such as FRCs, faith based organizations, governmental affiliations and the Yuba-Sutter drug and alcohol treatment advisor.

The attendees included the Core Team Members (as listed on page 9) along with stakeholders from Alta California Regional Center, Center for Hope, Environmental Alternatives, First Steps, Friday Night Live, Harmony Health, Marysville Joint Unified School District, parent consumers, Yuba Community College, Yuba County Board of Supervisors, YCHHSD-Employment Services, Yuba County Sheriff's Department and Yuba-Sutter Ministerial Association.

Following introductions, the April meeting commenced with a PowerPoint presentation giving an overview of the CSA history and process while handouts were distributed to each table of attendees that included Child Welfare Outcome Analysis on a Reentry, Placement Stability and No Recurrence of Maltreatment. Also given to each table were three surveys, Permanency, Safety and Well-Being, to be completed by each table as a collective sub-group. Once completed, each sub-group was to summarize their findings and report out to the whole group at the end of the meeting in the areas of strengths, challenges and recommendations.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

The engagement and interaction with the various entities appeared to be very successful and a lot of valuable information along with recommendations was gleaned from the stakeholders that proved to be beneficial to the composing of the CSA. The stakeholders were asked to respond to three questions, "What's working well?", "What are we worried about?" and "What is the next step?" for three overarching areas, Safety, Permanency and Well-Being.

SAFETY

What's working well?

The stakeholders identified several areas that are working well. SOP, which is a strength-based, family-focused approach that has created an interactive process between CWS staff and the family, was one of them. The family's voice is very prominent as they are at the table directly helping develop their case plans, and building their own safety plans and networks. DR is well received in the community. The program received 292 referrals which translates into families receiving services earlier, which has reduced the chance of referral for maltreatment. 50 percent of the families referred for DR services have accepted the services and 30 percent have shown specific behavioral changes.

The stakeholders also noted that the community is promoting collaboration between agencies as evidenced by the Yuba County Assessment Team (YCAT), Bi-County Early Access Support Collaborative (BEAS) and Yuba County Children's Systems of Care (YCCSOC). These groups convene to discuss and plan interventions for high risk families in the community.

The group noted that the CWS SFV Program has been instrumental in stabilizing placements for children, as well as, preventing families from reentering the CWS system. Families have found the parent education and coaching components to be very useful and have changed the way parents are working with their children.

What are we worried about?

Stakeholders believed that a huge problem is lack of communication between the big systems, particularly between CWS and SYMH. This has caused stress for foster parents and created delays in services to these family. The stakeholders also mentioned that Mental Health needs to attend to client's needs more rapidly by getting assessments completed faster. There is also a concern regarding the increased use of psychotropic medication as opposed to alternative intervention, such as talk therapy.

The stakeholders also mentioned that there are community barriers that prevent families from getting services. Examples included the poor transportation system and families' lack of knowledge regarding what services are being offered. This speaks to a need for more education and outreach. Additionally, confidentiality rules and regulations inhibit the agencies' service provision.

What do we need to do next?

Stakeholders had several recommendations for improvement. They thought that department heads can provide guidance for workers that is clearly stated, understood, and is consistent. They recommended that CWS and SYMH plan ways to increase and improve communication, which can be achieved in the existing forums such as YCAT and BEAS. The stakeholders believed that DR should be kept and maintained. They provided an additional recommendation for DR process is to invite the FRC staff earlier to the FTCs. They also recommend that Mental Health create a process for completing assessments earlier and develop more services, such as anger management classes, parenting, etc. Lastly, they recommended that a crisis nursery and respite homes be established in the county.

PERMANENCY

What's working well?

Many of the stakeholders felt that the implementation of AB 12 has improved the quality of life for older youth by allowing them to remain dependents until 21 years old. They believe that the increased use of relative placements is stabilizing placements for the older youth population. The group mentioned that ILP has been successful and there remains strong support for it. Another area that is working well is the SOP approach as social workers are doing a better job in assessing cases and engaging families.

What are we worried about?

Much discussion focused on out-of-home placement of children. The groups believed that there are too many placements; relative placement assessment are slow; sibling groups are often split up due to lack of homes; that foster parents and biological parents are not communicating about the children, this is especially true for FFA families; the needs of the child are not being met due essential information not being given to the foster parent; relatives are unable to contact children for extended periods after an emergency removal; and the transition of children from the foster placement back to their parent's homes is too sudden. Other concerns focused on attorneys not being attentive to clients; foster parents not having adequate training available; and clients believed social workers are difficult to contact.

What do we need to do next?

The groups had fairly consistent recommendations about the increased need for more quality foster homes. They recommended improvement in the communication between the foster parent and the biological parent, and that this can start with the ice breaker meetings. The groups recommended adopting an assessment tool to select foster families who are high quality and better able to meet the needs of the children placed in their homes. They also suggested that CWS increase recruitment for foster families that are able to take children with special needs. The groups recommended that CWS establish practices that promote gradual transitions of children from the foster home to their parent's home and that this practice include increased support for the child as well as the foster parents. Additionally, the stakeholder groups recommended development of a system to identify children at risk of disrupting a placement. More over, this plan should include increased use of Children Systems of Care and implementation of a Wrap Around program.

WELL- BEING

What's working well?

The stakeholders found that the SFV Program is working well, providing the ice breaker activities between foster parents and the biological parents, as well as the parent education that is received from the program. The groups believed that developing safety networks with the family is a positive step and that it can build in support for the family after reunification. They also pointed to the six FRCs within the county borders that provide services to families. The groups identified several positive health related activities the community provides to children

such as the First Five funded dental van being accessible, the School Wellness Program, the completion the Ages and Stages developmental screening tools to identify children's needs as early as possible, and the SYMH Network of Care.

What are we worried about?

The stakeholders worried about multiple placement changes and the impact on the child. They believe that part of this issue is that foster homes need to better accommodate the children placed in their home. There is a need for more services and money, especially to allow children to participate in enrichment programs and activities. The stakeholders believe there needs to be increased communication, resources and liaisons between schools and CWS, especially in regards to special needs children. The stakeholders worry that children are not being provided timely services through Mental Health because of delays in completion of the initial assessments. This causes some children to fall through the cracks. They also pointed out that there is a long waiting period. Additionally, Medi-Cal funding can be a barrier to a family in receiving adequate and timely services because there is a lack of Medi-Cal providers.

What do we need to do next?

The stakeholders recommended that FRCs be more involved in prevention services and focus on engaging non-involved families as early as possible. They also recommended more focus on child-focused outreach through neighborhood fairs and activities, as well as having a presence at school activities. They recommend that CWS and schools develop practices that assist in improved communication, especially with regards to the IEP process. They further recommend that Mental Health develop practices to reduce wait times so families and children receive services timely. Also recommended is that Mental Health provides increased support to children who are placed out-of-home. Lastly, the stakeholders recommend that CWS implement a Wrap Around program that addresses high-risk families and prevents children from being placed in high level placements and/or being removed from their parents.

State-Administered CWS/CMS System Case Review Summary

Not applicable at this time.

Systemic Factors

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

CWS

Yuba County CWS utilizes all sections of the CWS/CMS to include Referral/Case Management, Client Management, Placement Management, Service Management, and Court Management

sections. However, there are some areas of some sections that are not utilized to their fullest capabilities. Examples of these areas include:

1. Health & Education Passport (Client Management Section): CWS now has a dedicated PHN that enters data into the Health & Education Notebooks.
2. Placement Home Notebook (Placement Management Section): Placement home characteristics are not consistently entered for all types of homes. This lack of data entry inhibits use of the placement match functionality in CWS/CMS.
3. Placement Notebook: Users do not consistently indicate when siblings are placed together. This lack of data entry is negatively affecting the results of Outcome Indicator 4A – Siblings Placed Together in Foster Care.
4. Associated Services Page, Contact Notebook (Service Management Section): Users do not consistently record services provided to clients.

CWS/CMS data is available to all CWS staff within Yuba County. The data contained within CWS/CMS is vital in carrying out the agency's responsibilities. Staff uses the information to assess potential level of risk at the time referrals are received. The information is also used by staff to assess services that have been, and/or need to be, provided to clients when performing case planning activities and preparing court reports. Supervisory staff uses the data contained within CWS/CMS to review referral/case activities to ensure that appropriate services are being provided to clients and that these services are being provided as outlined in Division 31 Regulations and the W&I Code. Management uses CWS/CMS data to monitor outcomes through monthly Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) and to provide statistics to various outside agencies.

SDM is an approach to child protective services that uses clearly defined and consistently applied decision-making criteria for assessing safety and risk in child abuse and neglect referrals and cases at key decision points. Child and family needs and strengths are identified and considered in developing and monitoring progress toward a case plan. Human services agencies face a growing dilemma regarding how to provide services with limited public resources in a climate of increasing demand for those services. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and the Children's Research Center (CRC) work with state and county agencies to implement SDM systems to provide workers with simple, objective, and reliable tools with which to make the best possible decisions for individual cases, and to provide managers with information for improved planning, evaluation, and resource allocation. The principle behind the SDM system is that decisions can be improved by the following:

- Clearly defined and consistently applied decision-making criteria.
- Readily measurable practice standards, with expectations of staff clearly identified and reinforced.
- Assessment results directly affecting case and agency decision making.

Currently, child welfare agencies are hard-pressed to respond effectively to an increasing and complex volume of cases. The results have included burdensome workloads, high staff turnover, children falling through cracks in the system, frequent media exposés resulting from child deaths and lawsuits, increased concerns over worker and agency liability, and a

continuous search for new strategies and resources to address the burgeoning problem. How child welfare decisions are made and how agency resources are utilized are the key issues addressed by the SDM model. The components of SDM for child protective services are as follows:

- Screening criteria tool to determine whether or not the report meets agency criteria for investigations.
- Response Priority Tool, which helps determine how soon to initiate the investigation.
- Safety Assessment for identifying immediate threatened harm to a child.
- Risk Assessment based on research, which estimates the risk of future abuse or neglect.
- Child Strengths and Needs Assessment for identifying each child's major needs and establishing a service plan.
- Family Strengths and Needs Assessment (FSNA) to help determine a family's level of service and guide the case plan process.
- Case planning and services standards to differentiate levels of service for opened cases.
- Case reassessment tools to ensure that ongoing treatment is appropriate.

SafeMeasures improves outcomes by giving managers, supervisors, and workers the most up-to-date performance indicators at agency, regional, unit, and caseload levels. Using any desktop computer with a web browser, the entire agency can track compliance with hundreds of quality measures in just seconds. By monitoring key activities proactively, SafeMeasures helps the team spend more time on what it does best: improving lives.

PROBATION

The Juvenile Probation Department utilizes the CWS/CMS to obtain information for intakes, detention and dispositional reports. The placement officer is responsible for inputting data in CWS/CMS for youth in out-of-home placement. Probation has its own computer system (JALAN) to track data and for case management.

In addition to the JALAN computer system, the Probation Department utilizes the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), which is an evidence based practice assessment tool. The PACT consists of 12 domains which include areas such as Criminal Referrals, Mental Health, Attitude/Behavior Indicators, School History, Use of Free Time, Employment History, History of Relationships, Family History, Living Arrangements, Alcohol and Drug, and Aggression and Skills. The PACT is utilized to assess a minor's criminogenic needs and develop case plans to address those needs. A PACT is completed on all minors referred to the Probation Department. Once services are established, a reassessment is conducted every six months or when a major change in circumstances occurs (additional arrests, death in the family, divorce in the family, etc.). All PACTs are reviewed with the minor and their parents in attempt to provide the most appropriate services.

CASE REVIEW SYSTEM

COURT STRUCTURE/RELATIONSHIP

The presiding Juvenile Court Judge hears, by assignment, both §300 W&I Code Dependency and §602 W&I Code Delinquency matters.

Having the Judge hear both §300 and §602 W&I Code Dependency and Delinquency matters is a positive structure as it allows the Judge to hear all cases so that he has a clear understanding and view of the totality of the Juvenile Court in Yuba County. Although at times conflicts surround certain cases, the working relationship between Probation, CWS and the Court is both positive and effective. There exists an open line of communication, which is the basis for any successful relationship. There is a comfort level for both the Court and CWS in contacting each other as the need arises.

The Court, Probation, CWS program manager, supervisors and a few social workers are participating in their local Blue Ribbon Commission (BRC) on Children in Foster Care. The charge of the California BRC is to provide recommendations to the California Judicial Council on ways in which the courts and their partners can improve safety, permanency, well-being, and fairness outcomes for children and families. The BRC outcomes are:

- A comprehensive set of politically viable recommendations for how courts and their partners can improve child welfare outcomes including an implementation plan with key milestones;
- Improved court performance and accountability between courts and child welfare agencies and others, including the institutionalization of county commissions that will support ongoing efforts; and
- Increased awareness of the role of the courts in the foster care system and the need for adequate and flexible funding.

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/jc/tflists/bluerib.htm>

There have been many positive effects for CWS by participating in the BRC.

- The periodic meetings further support the relationship between the Court and CWS.
- Opportunities are provided to discuss new service programs, policy and program clarifications and changes in code or regulation.

The following identifies the Court's practices related to dependency cases:

- Use of Continuances: The Court follows the W&I Code §352 regarding continuances. Continuances, in general, are discouraged. However, there are circumstances in which a continuance is appropriate and is granted.
- Termination of Parental Rights: The Court complies with the W&I Code §366.26 and terminates parental rights if adoption is the permanent plan for the child regardless of whether an adoptive home has been identified at the time of the hearing. Although, every effort is made to have a permanent home identified prior to the hearing

- Facilities Available for Parents and Children: There is a separate waiting area for the children if the circumstances warrant it. Otherwise the parents and children are in a common space while they wait.
- Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Currently there is no ADR program in Yuba County. However, there has been discussion on whether there is interest to pursue the idea. If there is interest in exploring the idea, there would be substantial investigation on the subject and numerous discussions/visits with counties who are doing ADR before any decisions regarding ADR could be reached.

The recommendations made by the 2009 Administrative Office of the Courts Administrative Review were:

- Ensure that all findings required by state law and Rules of Court are made. These include findings and orders related to case plans, the child's education and important individuals.
- Use the recommended findings and orders when a child is returned home.
- Use the date of the child's scheduled permanency hearing as the likely date that the child will be returned home or another permanent plan will be selected.
- Ensure the required supportive findings are made when continuing reunification services beyond the Twelve Month Review.
- Ensure that Transitional Independent Living Plans (TILPs) are submitted to the Court for children 16 years of age and older.
- Begin using the TILP that was introduced by CDSS in July 2008.
- Implement 244.1 protocol which requires the Probation Department and the HHSD Department to jointly develop a written protocol to ensure (1) appropriate coordination in assessment of a child who may come within the description of both section 300 and section 601 or 602, and (2) the development of recommendations by the departments for consideration by the Juvenile Court.
- Since 2011, much focus has been placed on educational achievement and removing barriers.

TIMELY NOTIFICATION OF HEARINGS

CWS is responsible for all notifications of court hearings. CWS complies with the notification requirements in the W&I Codes §290.1 through §297.

PARENT-CHILD-YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CASE PLANNING

A significant enhancement to CWS during the last several years is the implementation of the Family Team Conference (FTC) model for developing the case and visitation plan with the family and to discuss all relevant family strengths, capabilities, challenges and natural support systems. A FTC is conducted for all initial case plans; for all case plan reviews and all case plans involving older youth who are within 90 days of reaching the age of majority. The FTC is designed to bring together parents and/or children, substitute care providers (SCPs) and staff from the different program areas (including ICWA) that serve the family in order to develop a

comprehensive case plan to better assist families toward reunification with their children, keep the family intact or prepare youth for emancipation. In early 2010, Yuba County began integrating the Safety Organized Practice (SOP) practice model into the FTC. This practice has assisted in gaining valuable information regarding the family's strengths and needs, and has provided the family with an more prominent role in the development of their family case and safety plans.

Input from older children is included in the case plan. The TILP is completed with the youth's input concerning their goals at the age of majority. . In 2011, Yuba County began convening transitional meetings starting when the youth turns 16 years old. The focus of these meetings is not only to assess the TILP, but also plan for the youth transition into adulthood. The participants include the youth, the CMSW and all persons the youth believe important in their life, i.e., teachers, counselors, family members, etc. Elements of the SOP practice have been incorporated into this meeting as well. The county works with the youth towards the attainment of those identified goals

Yuba County CWS has written policies which address the development of a case plan, the required elements in the plan, and time frames in which it must be completed. There are also policies for how to create and update a case plan in CWS/CMS; as well as how to request a FTC.

The SCPs needs are not addressed in the case plan. Any input they have shared since the child and/or children were placed in their home is recorded in CWS/CMS. Their input may have an effect on the case plan but their particular needs are not addressed in this plan. Since 2012, the SCP is viewed as a team member and is invited to participate in the FTC.

GENERAL CASE PLANNING AND REVIEW

CWS

Through collaborations and decision making teams such as YCAT, Substance Abuse Multi-Agency Review Team (SMART), YCCSOC and YCHHSD FTC, the sharing of information is accomplished and services are identified which will be in the case plan. Through these collaborations and teams, an attempt is made to identify who will provide services to ensure a coordinated service plan is developed.

Yuba County's practice is to recommend at the Detention Hearing that the Court order the parents to identify all known relatives who may be potential placement resources. Contact or a search to find the identified relatives begins immediately after the Detention Hearing. Paternity issues are addressed within days of the Detention Hearing. If the family identified themselves as being Native American, detailed information is sought from the parents and identified tribes and nations are sent the required ICWA inquiries and notifications. There is a written procedure on compliance with ICWA for social worker's reference and use.

The county's practice is to begin concurrent planning efforts while the case is still in ER. All concurrent planning activities must be addressed in the Dispositional Report. Staff from CWS and State Adoptions meets on a monthly basis to discuss cases. Once a referral has been received by State Adoptions, the child and/or children's case is added to the agenda for monthly

discussion and progress updates. Staff engages the child in the permanency planning as appropriate to their age and developmental stage.

Concurrent planning is a topic which is included in the local Foster Parent, Relative/Kinship and Adoptive Parents Education Program curriculum. The social worker will also spend time with the substitute care provider explaining the concurrent planning process.

The W&I Code §366.26 hearing is to identify and adopt a permanent plan for the child. The social worker who is responsible for timely submission of the §366.26 Hearing Report is either the ER social worker (if no reunification services are being offered) or the FR social worker who recommends that FR services be terminated. The explanation for the necessity of each hearing and its purpose, along with examples of necessary content, format, required notices, findings and orders, are included in a resource binder. The §366.26 hearing is to establish the permanent plan for the child and if adoption is to be the permanent plan, a request for termination of parental rights will be recommended. While the goal of concurrent planning activities is to have identified an adoptive home by the §366.26 hearing, recommendation for the termination of parental rights will be in the report regardless of whether an adoptive home has been identified.

Probation

As previously mentioned, the Probation Department utilizes the PACT, which is an evidence based practice assessment tool. The PACT is utilized to assess a minor's criminogenic needs and develop case plans to address those needs. A PACT is completed on all minors referred to the Probation Department. The PACT and case plan are completed with the input of the parents and the youth. Once services are established, a reassessment is conducted every six months or when a major change in circumstances occurs. The case plans are regularly reviewed with the youth and their parents in attempt to provide the most appropriate services.

At the time of detention, the youth and their families are asked about possible family members who would be willing to care for the youth, should they be removed from the parent. This information is documented in JALAN and in Dispositional Reports. Often, this is not relevant at the onset of the case; however, it is utilized in the future when considering out-of-home placement of the youth. It is not common practice in Yuba County Delinquency Court to have the parental rights terminated; however, youth are often placed with other family members in order to maintain family connections.

The Probation Department is also involved in collaborating with YCAT. Additionally, collaboration and decision making occurs with SYMHS, local school districts, and YCHHSD in order to develop an appropriate case plan for the youth.

For youth in out-of-home placement, they appear in court every six months for a placement review hearing. At that time, their case plan is formally reviewed and signed.

FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT LICENSING, RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

GENERAL LICENSING, RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

Yuba County does not have enough county licensed foster parents (CLFP) and/or relative/NREFM placements to meet the demand. Therefore, CWS has to place children without special needs in FFA homes. There is also a lack of homes (both county licensed and FFA) for teenagers, sibling groups, and Hmong children in the community. A few county licensed homes are certified for a specialized care rate, but none at the therapeutic level. Additionally, Yuba County does use county licensed foster homes in neighboring counties when they are available. However, these counties often do not have as many homes as Yuba. For example, Sutter County has only three county licensed homes to Yuba County's twenty-one. Much like other counties, Yuba County relies heavily on FFA homes for placement of children. As stated previously in this report, Yuba County does not have any known federally recognized tribe within its borders. When a Native American child is identified and all efforts to locate a relative are exhausted, the social worker then contacts the specific tribal office to inquire about tribal homes in the Yuba County area. In the majority of instances, the tribal group advises that they do not have homes in this jurisdiction, but provides a waiver for the social worker to use any Native American home.

CWS recruits, licenses, trains, and retains CLFPs to provide out-of-home placements for children under their supervision. All adults residing in the prospective foster or relative home must pass the criminal records check which includes local, state and federal criminal records, the CWS/CMS record, the DOJ and the CACI. CLFPs and their homes are assessed on a yearly basis; sometimes more often if the need arises. Relative/NREFM families who are willing to provide homes for children must complete a relative approval process in order to be certified to provide placement. This process is completed by the CWS licensing social worker.

Recruitment efforts for county licensed homes are an ongoing process. However, due to the low number of county licensed homes, certain communities are not specifically targeted in recruitment efforts. Yuba County supports the retention of foster parents through an annual foster parent picnic that is co-sponsored by Yuba County CWS and Sutter County CWS. In addition, respite care is a program that ensures foster parents have some time away from the responsibilities of the daily care of foster children, especially hard to manage children.

Yuba County has not formally implemented the Family-to-Family Initiative. However, the basic philosophy that children are better served in their own family, in their own community and their own neighborhood when they must be removed from their home is one which Yuba County embraces. Efforts are made, to the extent possible, to attempt to place the child(ren) in their school district.

The county has an ongoing commitment to provide continuing education for foster parents and relative care providers. Training is provided through a contract with the Yuba Community College that offers Foster/Kinship Care Education Program (FKCE) that assists CLFPs in meeting their educational training needs.

There is a foster parent advisory committee which consists of foster parents and CWS representatives. The committee meets monthly to discuss concerns related to licensing issues, parenting concerns, collaboration, and training needs.

As of July 1, 2013, Yuba County assumed the responsibility of processing adoptions. Yuba County has been working on this during the last year. Yuba County has hired a social worker with adoptions experience to carry the case through to finalization of the adoption. Our goal is to streamline the adoptions process so that adoption cases are finalized faster. The process will involve recruitment of resource family homes, either small foster family and/or kinship homes. The goal is to place a child with a resource family as early in the case as possible to ensure the child has a permanent home in the unfortunate event that reunification does not occur. This process is the same for all age groups, zero to 18 years old.

PLACEMENT RESOURCES

County licensed foster placements are scarce for children with the following characteristics: children with the combination of borderline or low intellectual functioning and acting out behaviors (i.e. have abused other children while in placement); children who are medically fragile; children with significant mental health issues and/or emotional disturbances; children with significant developmental disabilities; children with attachment-type disorders; children with acting out behaviors associated with severe trauma (i.e. sexual/physical abuse); large sibling groups of more than three or of varying ages; sibling groups with both boys and girls; children who speak a foreign language or use American Sign Language; and older teenage children with a history of frequent placement changes and/or running away. When higher level foster homes are requested and needed to meet the needs of special children, FFA homes and/or group homes are utilized.

STAFF, CAREGIVER AND SERVICE PROVIDER TRAINING

CWS TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

Effective July 1, 2008, social work and supervisory staff are required to attend 40 hours of additional training every 24 months. The training coordinator and an Office Assistant II maintain a database of all the trainings completed in order to track staff's compliance with the mandatory training hours. In order to ensure the completion of the 40 hours of training, social worker's and supervisor's training hours are reviewed on a quarterly basis. Staff who are in need of training hours receive notification via e-mail restating the training requirement and making them aware of their total training hours shortfall. Their supervisor receives a copy of the e-mail. The staff person and their supervisor will then make arrangements through the training coordinator to attend appropriate training that will meet the continued training requirements. Support staff in CWS attends the CWS/CMS Consortium Lab where they learn how to use CWS/CMS. Support staff attends other trainings, relevant to their jobs, coordinated through the training coordinator and with the authorization of their supervisor to attend.

All Social Workers III/IV attend POST, so they have the authority to take a child into protective custody within the county. All new social workers attend the Core Program for social workers which is designed to deliver competency-based curricula to new staff in public child welfare. Core consists of five modules: Module 1- framework, human development; Module 2 – child maltreatment identification, sexual abuse identification, engagement and self-care; Module 3 – risk and safety: SDM with critical thinking; Module 4 – case planning, visitation; and Module 5 – placement and permanency, worker safety, teaming partnerships.

All new social workers are supplied with a court report binder and a copy of the Division 31 regulations. The court report binder includes all of the hearing types, the explanation for the necessity of each hearing, its purpose, and examples of necessary content, format, required notices, findings and orders. All staff can access YCCHSD policy and procedures through the Yuba County Intranet.

Ongoing training is continual. Training flyers and the U.C. Davis training schedule are distributed to supervisors and staff via e-mail, as well as by posting them on a training bulletin board. Staff identify trainings which they believe will assist them in their work and are authorized to attend. Supervisors also review the training available and assign staff to attend trainings that the supervisor believes the social worker needs. Training courses CWS staff has attended include: Assessing Child Development, Assessing Child Abuse and Neglect, ICWA, Ethics in the Workplace, Civil Rights Division 21, SDM/Family Strengths and Needs Interviewing, Visitation, Bridges to Emancipation, Evaluating Client Progress, Multi-Ethnic Placement Act (MEPA), Foster Youth Services AB490, Confidentiality, Trauma-Informed Practice, SOP, After 18 Training, Teaming with Parent/Community Partners, Trust Building for Teams, and Working with Drug Abusing Families.

As previously mentioned under the Foster/Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment and Retention section, resource families have training available to them through Yuba Community College. Group homes and FFAs also have internal training programs which are offered by the agencies themselves.

PROBATION TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

A probation officer is required to participate in Standards and Corrections (STC) training. A probation officer is required to complete the Probation Officers Core Course within the first year of employment. Forty hours of STC training is required every year. A probation officer assigned to the placement caseload is required to complete a Placement Training Core. A portion of their yearly training must be directly related to placement. The placement officer has participated in the Probation Officers Core Course, Placement Training Core, Family Finding training and other trainings as approved by STC.

The Probation Department has experienced difficulties in meeting training requirements due to caseload levels, locations of trainings and financial restraints.

PROVIDERS TRAINING

Service providers/subcontractors are instructed by the county on proper procedures for administering their programs and being responsive to county inquiries. The county assists in the

completion of forms and outlines what is required for grant compliance, reports and proper invoicing.

CAPIT/CBCAP providers and the county liaison attend the Yuba County CAPC. Through this council they have the ability to request funds to attend trainings that are related to child abuse prevention. Ongoing technical assistance is provided by the county liaison for any issues and problems that may arise in the administration of the contract. The contracted agency staff has received formal training for in-home visitation, SDM and SOP. While we do not expect the contracted staff to use the SDM tools, having some limited training on how the CWS social workers assess risk is helpful. Additionally, the contracted agency staff is encouraged to use some elements of the SOP model. The parenting instructor received formal training on the Parenting with Positive Discipline curriculum.

The Foster Kinship Care Education (FKCE) at the local community college is excellent. In a collaborative effort with Yuba and Sutter counties, CWS and college staff, the curriculum is reviewed and approved. The staff at FKCE are all current or former foster parents and continue to be active in the local Foster Parent Association. The majority of the staff are also foster parents who have adopted their foster child. Their experience, insight and current connection to the providers makes the program current and meaningful. Participant satisfaction surveys for workshops and trainings are conducted.

INTERN TRAINING

CWS also provides training to MSW interns who come primarily from California State Universities, at Chico and Sacramento. The program is comprised of interns who are not employees of the department, but receive training in social work competencies and case management. The interns work with seasoned - social workers and gain experience through shadowing social workers in home visits and investigations; participating in child abuse and neglect investigating; working with families and providing case management services. They also gain experience working with SDM, SOP and the CWS/CMS statewide computer application.

NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CWS currently does not utilize the National Resource Center for training or technical assistance. However, the CWS program manager does receive regular newsletters and publications that contain information that is disseminated to both the supervisors and staff when applicable.

AGENCY COLLABORATION

COLLABORATION WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES

Yuba County does not have any Native American tribes located within its boundaries; however, there are tribes in neighboring counties. CWS has infrequent interaction or contact with the tribes. There is a local ICWA expert who is contracted to provide ICWA assessments when needed.

A CWS out-stationed social worker spends ten percent of their time at the various local FRCs. The social worker attends Multidisciplinary Team Meetings, facilitates DR and mentors home visitors/AmeriCorps members with the FRCs.

The Social Services Functional Group to Improve Local Foster Care Services and the CAPC meets monthly. This group is made up of community and agency members whose duties are primarily related to services for children, with special emphasis upon child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention services. Members encourage and facilitate community support for child abuse and neglect prevention; promote public awareness of child abuse and the resources available for intervention and treatment; and recommend improvements in services to families and victims. Additionally, CAPIT/CBCAP contractor representatives attend the Social Services Functional Group to coordinate and discuss child abuse prevention activities that occur throughout the county. The chair for this group is the CWS program manager.

Supervisors and social workers from CWS participate in monthly county-wide interagency meetings which include individuals from the following agencies:

- CWS
- Alcohol and Other Drug Programs
- CalWORKs
- Education
- Mental Health
- Public Health Services
- Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement (Probation)
- Juvenile Court
- Domestic Violence
- Consumers
- Faith Community
- Community Based Organizations

Cross-agency collaborations, which currently exist, include the following:

- Yuba County Probation, Victim Witness
- Yuba County Assessment Team (YCAT)
- Family/Child Assessment and Treatment Team
- Yuba County Children's Council
- YCCSOC Policy Group
- Yuba County Coalition for the Prevention of Family Violence
- Yuba County Task Force for Foster Youth
- Yuba County PHNs (Public Health Division)
- Bi-County Mental Health
- Foster Youth Services Advisory Meeting
- Foster Care Kinship Education Advisory Meeting
- Child Death Review Team (CDRT)
- Casa De Esperanza (Domestic Violence Shelter)

- F.O.R. Families
- Schools/Educational Providers
- Yuba Community College
- Alta Regional Center

Collaborations with regional agencies:

- County Welfare Directors Association
- Northern County Welfare Directors Association
- Sierra-Sacramento CAPC Regional Coalition

Through these cross-agency collaborations and community partners, there has been a greater understanding and sharing of goals which has led to a common commitment for the protection and well-being of children throughout the county. Annual reports of progress and services are becoming more focused on using measurable outcomes and the data available through the Berkeley website and the CFSR outcome measures. Other positive effects of working closely with community partners have been the improvement of information sharing and an increased trust of CWS.

During the CSA focus groups with Probation and CWS staff regarding systemic factors, there were many common themes present. Although information sharing has improved, there are still barriers to having working relationships with other departments and agencies because of confidentiality. Some agencies are reluctant to provide information or talk openly about a case or family because of the need to maintain confidentiality. Participants were able to identify many community partners that they can refer clients to receive assistance and services. However, some of the services have long waiting lists and limited resources which have impacted the timeliness of service delivery.

SERVICE ARRAY

AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Yuba County continues to provide mandated and traditional services for its children and families as it also strives to implement new and innovative programs that are evidence based and will hopefully lead to improved child welfare outcomes. In fact, CWS utilizes a number of best practice initiatives to promote strength-based, collaborative approaches in working with families. The need for services in Yuba County is far greater than the service capacity. Yuba County is service deficient in that if all families truly tried to access the necessary services locally, the service agencies would not have the capacity to serve them. Service provision depends on the unique needs of each family. These needs can include substance abuse treatment, individual and family counseling, parent education and co-dependency, etc. The decision of which services are needed is determined jointly at a family team meeting by the family and agency staff. Non-English speaking and hearing impaired parents are provided with interpretive services. However, the community does offer parenting classes in the Spanish language. Also, FREED, a non-profit community organization assisting disabled individuals is utilized to ensure that disabled clients have access to services.

Health Care

There are only a few providers who are willing to accept Medi-Cal. Peach Tree Clinic, Harmony Health Clinic and AMPLA Health Clinics are among the very few local providers willing to accept Medi-Cal. The Yuba County Health Department has several PHNs who make home visits to high risk families with newborns. Families are determined to be at-risk because of previous child welfare history, premature birth, multiple births (twins), and are low to no income. Yuba County does not have a birthing hospital, all births occur out of the county.

Mental Health

The Bi-County Mental Health Department does not have the capacity to assess and serve all families needing mental health services. There are few private providers who accept Medi-Cal for mental health services.

Assessment and Treatment Services for Drug and Alcohol Problems

The Salvation Army Depot has a residential drug and alcohol treatment facility within Yuba County that allows children, however, there is often a waiting list. There are no local residential treatment programs that have the transitional housing component for aftercare. As far as outpatient services, these are limited in the county for adults and very scarce treatment services for the adolescent population. Currently, parents served by CWS must go to residential facilities which are located out-of-county and are not accessible by the local public transportation system.

Developmental Assessment and Services for Children

Yuba County schools hold IEP for students eligible for special needs services. The IEP is tailored to the individual student's needs as identified by the evaluation process and helps teachers and related service providers understand the student's disability and how the disability affects the learning process. The IEP describes how the student learns, how the student best demonstrates that learning, and what teachers and service providers will do to help the student learn more effectively.

The Child Development Behavioral Specialist (CDBS) Program operates through the Yuba County Office of Education and is funded through First 5 Yuba to support the healthy social and emotional development of young children. In-home services are available for typically developing children who have not reached their sixth birthday and are exhibiting challenging social emotional behaviors that impact or may impact the child's ability to succeed in a school or child care setting. The program consists of a three-part assessment process and bi-monthly in-home services. The focus is on building the child's skills and social emotional regulation through interactive play experiences between the parent and child. Coaching and modeling is provided by the CDBS along with specific positive discipline techniques and information on child development. The program is tailored to support the identified goals for each individual child and includes the assignment of daily follow-up activities and discipline strategies to be practiced between CDBS visits. A high level of adult participation by the primary caregiver is required.

Domestic Violence Counseling and Shelter Services for Women and Children

There is currently one domestic violence shelter, Casa de Esperanza, which is a bi-county facility. Services and counseling are limited due to funding issues. The shelter has a 24/7 crisis line and intervention as well as a 24/7 intake for survivors of partner abuse and their children. The shelter also offers transportation services, one-on-one counseling for adults and children, advocate services and the filing of Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVRO). The shelter employs a wide range of bilingual staff to help serve the diverse community: Spanish, Punjabi, Hmong, Hindi, German and American Sign Language. The shelter is wheelchair accessible.

Assistance with Housing

There are very limited housing resources in this area. The local homeless shelter for families has one transitional housing project, which is comprised of approximately seven dwellings at present. There is limited Section Eight Housing and the waiting lists are long for families – several months at best. Several residential areas in the Linda communities, which were affected by the floods, have not been restored or have been inadequately restored. Environmental Health is kept busy with safe housing issues and some large apartment complexes have been legally shut down due to health and safety concerns.

In-Home Safety Services

The community has access to home visitors through the five local FRCs. GraceSource is the provider of the DR services at the FRCs. Three of the FRCs use the California Safe and Healthy Families Program/Family Support Visiting Model (Cal-SAHF/Family Support Visiting Model). The in-home services offered to the families vary depending on their needs and safety factors in the home. The FRCs offer a variety of services including parenting, support groups, individual counseling, and child development classes in both English and Spanish to better serve the local community.

If, after a thorough investigation by CWS, a child can be safely maintained in their home, the family is offered voluntary family maintenance services. If the family does not accept voluntary family maintenance services, they are strongly encouraged to go to their local FRC and participate in their family-centered services.

Services for Reunification

FR services offered to families (voluntarily and Court-ordered to reunify families or help keep families intact) include ongoing contact, assessment, service referral, and case planning. Other services that assist with FR are parenting class, drug and alcohol testing, counseling services, parent/child visitation, transportation assistance, and respite care.

If reunification is not an option, other more permanent avenues are explored such as adoption, legal guardianship, relative placement, non-related extended family member or another type permanent living arrangement. Up until July 1, 2013, CWS contracted with California State Adoptions to handle all adoptions. The State Adoptions and CWS staff met once a month to go over referrals and discuss children. Each reunification case includes a concurrent plan in the

event that the family does not reunify. Reunifying parents who have attended and completed the Parenting with Positive Discipline education class are encouraged to use these techniques as they participate in the Structured Family Visitation Program (SFV). The SFV staff is also trained in this specific parenting curriculum and work with the family through the coaching and modeling of these skills. The family jointly develops an individualized visitation plan that targets skills the parents would like to develop and/or those they would like to bolster.

Geographically Isolated Families

There is one FRC located in the isolated foothills of Yuba County. Although the resource center does not offer home visiting services they do offer an array of community based services to their residents, such as monthly youth recreational activities, outreach programs for families at risk, parent and staff educational opportunities, parent and youth support groups, emergency information and referral, and linkages to community resources. Up until earlier this year, an eligibility worker was out-stationed in the foothills area where he/she completed applications for Medi-Cal, Food Stamps, CMSP and provided information to residents about services and programs available to them through the county. This program was discontinued due to low participation. The Health Department also offers several flu shot clinics in the foothill area to encourage residents to help prevent the flu.

Emergency Assistance Related to Food, Clothing and Shelter

Other than the resources available through public assistance programs, which YCHHSD administers, housing resources are limited. The local Salvation Army, which is a bi-county operation, has limited funds to assist with shelter and clothing. Some of the churches in the local area have formed a food closet, track the referrals to avoid duplication and also to monitor the use of the food closet. Due to limited funds, the network can only provide a three day supply of food and cannot manage any repeat requests from families within the same month. This church network also serves two counties.

Early Childhood Development Programs

CWS offers a ten week parenting class called "Parenting with Positive Discipline." The classes are open to all parents in the community. CWS Division also has the capability to provide in-home parenting services for a limited number of CWS families.

There are also classes on child development and activities held at the FRCs. For the families in CWS, who appear to need more individual attention regarding parenting and child development, in-home parenting is provided by CWS. Parent Child Interactive Therapy (PCIT) is available through the local Victim Witness program for age appropriate children.

Network of Community-Based Family Support Services

There are very few community-based family support services other than the five FRCs. The FRCs are very active in their neighborhoods and offer many services from play groups, support groups, family night, family fairs, food assistance, health referrals, service referrals and home visiting. Yuba County does have a very active One Stop where clients are provided assistance from all components of the Welfare-to-Work program including Supportive Services (assistance

with transportation, childcare, and counseling), Work Experience program, Job Coaching/Mentoring & Support, Vocational Education classes including job search readiness and paraprofessional training, Learning Disability Screening and Evaluation, and an on-line or printed Welfare-to-Work Handbook.

Services to Native American Children

There are no local services which are specific to Native American children. However, since placement with relatives occurs a great deal of the time and the relatives are not local, the social worker seeks services in that community. CWS has a contract with an ICWA professional that can provide ICWA assessments when needed to help assess an ICWA child's needs. Neighboring counties Colusa and Butte have active tribes and have tribal health services and other tribal connections that can be accessed.

Services for Children and Families with Disabilities

Services for children with disabilities include ongoing contact, assessment, service referral, and case planning. Additional services include Alta Regional Center which is one of a network of 21 regional centers in California. Alta is a private non-profit corporation working under contract with the California Department of Developmental Services. Alta California Regional Center creates and maintains partnerships to support all persons with developmental disabilities, children at risk, and their families in choosing services and supports through individual lifelong planning to achieve satisfying lifestyles in their own communities.

Low income families with adults or children with disabilities are encouraged to apply for Supplemental Security Income (SSI). SSI provides monthly income to individuals with physical or mental disabilities and entitles them to additional supportive services including Medi-Cal.

Outreach Activities

CWS does some limited outreach activities. CWS provides mandated reporter training to school staff throughout the county and to law enforcement; provided limited foster care recruitment at community events; and has provided child abuse and neglect identification and prevention information to local church organizations. Additionally, child abuse prevention and resources are available through First 5 funding, Beale Air Force Base prevention programs, the five FRCs and Case de Esperanza.

GraceSource FRC provides some outreach at faith-based community events for the homeless. They provide clothing to any family in need, regardless of race or ethnicity. They also provide First Five infant kits to parents, and provide in-home parenting education for these young parents.

Additionally, the community has the Rescue Mission and the Depot, which are both non-profit and privately owned. The Veterans Office also does a yearly Stand Down for three days for the homeless veterans to provide them with showers, barbers, medical, dental, counseling, massage therapy, chaplain services and job-counseling services.

The Yuba County Health Department has health-related outreach for Spanish speaking and Hmong families and children.

SYMHS has many prevention programs and also offers Nurtured Heart, which is parenting and counseling for youth with early substance abuse issues. In addition to training others in the community to provide Nurtured Heart parenting, SYMHS has itself provided this training to over 500 parents since beginning.

CWS staff has previously approached Hmong clan leaders to help with CWS families. Yuba County CWS has a Hmong social worker.

ASSESSMENT PROCESS

All Yuba County families, regardless of ethnicity, participate in the FTCs to assess strengths and needs, and to establish a family case plan. The family helps set the goals and helps to decide the interventions, which include local services and natural supports. Interpretive services are provided to the family during social worker interviews and at the FTCs to ensure that thoughts and ideas are clearly communicated. The family's cultural beliefs and values are taken into consideration during the assessments and interviews. Every effort is made to match the family with appropriate services.

SERVICES FUNDED THROUGH PSSF/CAPIT/CBCAP/CTF

PSSF Funded

Yuba County Health and Human Services, CWS provides a ten week parenting class called "Parenting with Positive Discipline." The model is neither considered an evidence-based nor an evidence-informed program, as no studies have been completed on the model. However, the model is mentioned on the evidenced-based practices website because the model is used in several other counties. The class is open to all parents in need of parenting skills. The parenting class meets the Juvenile Court standards of the W&I Code. Class topics include: domestic violence awareness, stress and anger management, communication skills, positive parenting, alternatives to physical punishment, self esteem, cultural differences, safety, nutrition, health and many more. On completion of the class, parents will have acquired skills that will assist them in being kind, yet firm, parents. The model is not offered in other languages, however, when a non-English speaking person is referred to the class, they are provided with interpretive services.

CAPIT/CBCAP Funded

Differential Response (DR) was the only activity funded in this last round. In 2010 the YCCC chose to fund DR as a prevention effort for the county. After an RFP process was completed, GraceSource FRC was selected to provide the services.

Children's Trust Fund (CTF) Funded

The Yuba County CAPC has served as the primary vehicle for raising and maintaining the profile of child maltreatment as a critical issue in the county. The CAPC continues to increase public awareness to the scope and nature of the problem, provides training and networking

opportunities for service providers/consumers/advocates and the general public. To this end, the CAPC conducts outreach and public education throughout the county, holds forums and trainings on child abuse and parenting issues, distributes literature, resource posters and multi-media tools, provides access to professional training in the area of mandated reporting and child abuse prevention/detection and treatment. The CAPC is a collaborative body creating interagency coordination through membership and provides a forum for the coordination of child abuse prevention services.

Since 2003, the CAPC has been recognized as the local child abuse prevention council by the Yuba County Board of Supervisors (Resolution No. 2003-06), and was designated to make recommendations about the Children's Trust Fund including the CAPIT/CBCAP funds. The CAPC operates on a volunteer basis and has an annual budget of \$2,000 that can be used to support child abuse prevention activities by distributing funds in any of the following areas: promotion/marketing, printing, outreach/education materials, postage, website maintenance, conference/trainings, and mileage or parent/consumer stipends. The CAPC has produced and funded a county report card in 2007 and an update in 2012. It has supported the 40 Development Assets in the county, which many county agencies continue to use. It also has helped with funding for travel expenses for members of the Yuba County Chapter of the California Youth Connection to attend a statewide conference.

Information regarding the program, services and other activities using CCTF is gathered at the monthly Yuba County Children's Council Meeting and the at the monthly Child Abuse Prevention Council(CAOPC) functional groups. Both meetings are open to the public. Members who participate share what activities they are involved in, as well as, how the programs are functioning, and any results that the participants have noted. This information is published in the meeting minutes, which is available to the community. Additionally, some of these programs and services have been published in the Yuba County Report Card that was release in 2012

Over the last five years, CWS has been adopting more evidence-based and evidenced informed programs and practices. The most recent evidence-based practices now in effect are SDM, , FTC, and SOP. Yuba County has not formally implemented the evidence-based Family-to-Family Initiative. However, the basic philosophy of "children are better served in their own home and in their community and neighborhood when they must be removed from their homes" is one Yuba County embraces. CWS has made a concerted effort to research and adopt evidence-based programs and practices and will continue to do so.

QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF

The YCHHSD is responsible for monitoring the CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF providers, integrating local services, data collection, preparing any necessary amendments to the Three-Year Plan, preparing annual reports and overseeing outcome evaluation. The department ensures subcontractor accountability through monthly monitoring of the providers' activity reports and

financial invoices. Records and invoices are reviewed for accuracy and outcome measures are reviewed for progress.

The contractor is required to conduct client satisfaction surveys designed to track attendance and satisfaction and to determine if participants felt comfortable with the service and found it beneficial. The contractor is required to submit summaries of client satisfaction surveys at six month intervals to the Yuba County Health and Human Services county liaison. The contractor submits monthly reports and invoices that are carefully reviewed for accountability, grant compliance, and data collection. Communication occurs between the contractor and the Yuba County Health and Human Services county liaison on a regular basis via the telephone and in-person which allows both parties to clarify grant compliance and adjust services as appropriate. The county liaison and CWS program manager are responsible for monitoring the CAPIT/CBCAP contractor performance. Grant compliance, data collection, and budget expenditures are monitored via the subcontractor's monthly reports and invoices. Invoices are logged monthly onto a spreadsheet to track expenditures.

PSSF activities are evaluated by a pre and post testing of participants in the parenting education classes. The parents are asked to complete a satisfaction survey and CWS receives almost 100 percent of the participants responding to the survey. Additionally, CWS monitors the re-entry and reunification outcome measures and evaluates the performance of those measures.

QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEW (QAR)

CWS

Since the last CSA, Yuba County no longer utilizes the monthly QARs as a monitoring tool. CWS manager/supervisors use SafeMeasures and Business Objects to manage their social workers workloads and assist them in meeting their deadlines. The up-to-date information provided by SafeMeasures allows supervisors to monitor compliance in many areas including in-person investigation and monthly face-to-face contact. This information, as it is updated daily, allows the supervisor and social worker to remedy potential missed deadlines prior to being out of compliance.

When a child is tentatively identified as an American Indian child, CWS works diligently to contact the identified tribal group and to assist in enrolling the child. CWS works with the family on identifying Indian relatives and taking an extensive family history. The ICWA of 1978 established minimum federal standards for the removal of Indian children from their families and the placement of such children in foster or adoptive homes which will reflect the traditional, cultural, and social needs of Indian children. If a child is determined to fall under ICWA, neighboring tribes are contacted immediately to assist in meeting ICWA requirements; the social worker and social worker supervisor work closely together to ensure compliance. CWS also contracts with an ICWA specialist to provide ICWA assessments for Indian children in CWS.

The MEPA of 1994, as amended, says that an adoption and foster care agency cannot deny a person the opportunity to become a foster or adoptive parent based on the race, color, or national origin of the parent or the child in foster care. CWS' goal is to place children in safe and

nurturing homes. Denying or delaying a foster or adoptive placement based on race, color, or national origin is prohibited by department policy and by the law. Social workers look at many criteria before placing a child with a family, such as language, school district, and home composition. Social workers have been provided formal and informal training regarding MEPA and always work towards doing what is best for the child.

CWS clients are assessed by their social worker for mental health needs. If it is determined that the client may benefit from mental health services they are referred to support groups, counseling services and, in extreme cases, to a psychologist for a psychological evaluation. Clients who qualify for Victims of Crime funding, which pays for counseling services, are connected with a mental health provider who accepts that form of payment for counseling. The effectiveness of mental health services is determined through interaction with the person receiving the service. Individual adjustments in the delivery of services are made to increase effectiveness. If a service provider is ineffective, it is discussed at the managers/supervisors meeting to determine a course of action.

CWS completes the Ages and Stages Questionnaire for all children that potentially may benefit from additional assessments. CWS believes that early identification of developmental delays in infants and young children is essential and has begun to use the CWS Public Health Nurse to screen for delays in children. That way, children may be connected with intervention services as quickly as possible—to ensure that every child reaches his full potential and enters school ready for social and academic success. Service referrals may be to Alta Regional Services, private providers for individual and family treatment, community mental health for Intensive Treatment Services (ITS), and private psychologists to complete psychological evaluations and/or medication management and treatment. CWS has recently started to complete mental health and behavioral screening for the six to eighteen year old population.

CWS has made strong efforts to integrate strength-based and realistic services that engage the family and child in their development, implementation, and review. The FTC is the central point that brings families, staff, and their support systems together to discuss and develop the case plan and/or TILP. Yuba County has a policy and procedure for establishing a TILP. The policy and procedure describes the steps that need to be taken and the timelines that are to be followed. In the past, the social worker developed the TILP with the youth. However, since 2011, the county procedure has changed. Currently, a FTC is held, which includes the youth, the social worker and all persons who are currently involved with the youth, including the youth's parents (if appropriate) to establish the TILP. A FTC is then held every six months to assess the plan and make modifications as needed until the youth ages out of foster care.

Probation

Probation conducts monthly reviews of all placement cases to ensure compliance with the law. The monthly reviews cover Title IV-E requirements, probation officer contacts with youth and parent/guardian, contact with placement facilities, educational and any other special needs programs the minor and his/her family may be participating in.

Critical Incident Review Process

Yuba County has an active CDRT which meets quarterly. The team includes the Yuba County Sheriff's Office, Marysville Police, Yuba County District Attorney's Office, Yuba County CWS, Emergency Medical Services, Yuba County Public Health, Victim Witness Services, and community physicians. The role of the team is to review all accidental and non-accidental child deaths that occur in the county. The team discusses the circumstances that led to the event and reviews solutions to prevent future deaths like the one being discussed. This team is coordinated by members of the Yuba County Sheriff's Office who collect information and data regarding these deaths, and present the information to the team for discussion. Other activities include reviewing progress on past prevention steps.

Outcome Data Measures

COUNTY DATA REPORTS

The following measures serve as the basis for the CSA and are used to track the county's performance over time. The sources of the data in this report are the U.C. Berkeley Center for Research, CWS/CMS and SafeMeasures. Counties are responsible for entering data into CWS/CMS as part of the process to manage caseloads of children and families who receive CWS. The following section provides analysis of the latest available data (2013). Trend tables for available data for years are included. In addition, stakeholder input was included at the end of the section when applicable.

YUBA COUNTY CWS AND PROBATION OUTCOMES

The state and federal outcomes data are grouped into three categories:

- Safety
- Permanency
- Well-being

Safety outcomes measure whether children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect and are maintained safely in their own homes whenever possible and appropriate.

Outcome measures for safety include the following:

- S1.1 – Recurrence of Maltreatment
- S2.1 – No Maltreatment in Foster Care
- State Outcome Measure 2B – Immediate and 10-Day Response for Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals
- State Outcome Measure 2C – Timely Social Worker and Probation Officer Visits with the Child
- Measure 2F – Timely Monthly Caseworker Out-of-Home Visits

Permanency outcomes measure whether children have permanency and stability in their lives and family relationships and connections of children are preserved. Permanency outcome measures include the following:

Reunification Measures:

- C1.1 – Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)
- C1.2 – Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)
- C1.3 – Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)
- C1.4 – Re-entry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)

Adoption Measures

- C2.1 – Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort.
- C2.2 – Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)
- C2.3 – Adoption within 12 Months (for children in care 17 continuous months or longer)
- C2.4 – Legally Free within 6 Months (for children in care 17 continuous months or longer)
- C2.5 – Adoption within 12 Months for those Children Legally Free

Measures for Children in Long-Term Care

- C3.1 – Exit to Permanency for those Children in Care Over 24 Months
- C3.2 – Exits to Permanency for those Children Legally Free.
- C3.3 – Children Emancipating who have been in Care for 3 Years or Longer

Placement Stability and Preservation of Family Relationships

- C4.1 – Children with Two or Fewer Placements (8 days to 12 months in care)
- C4.2 – Children with Two or Fewer Placements (12 to 24 months in care)
- C4.3 – Children with Two or Fewer Placements (at least 24 months in care)
- 4A – Children Placed with Siblings
- 4B – Point in Time Placement / By Placement Type
- 4E – Rate of ICWA Placement

Well-being outcomes measure whether children received services adequate to meet their physical, emotional, educational and mental health needs. Well-being outcome measures include:

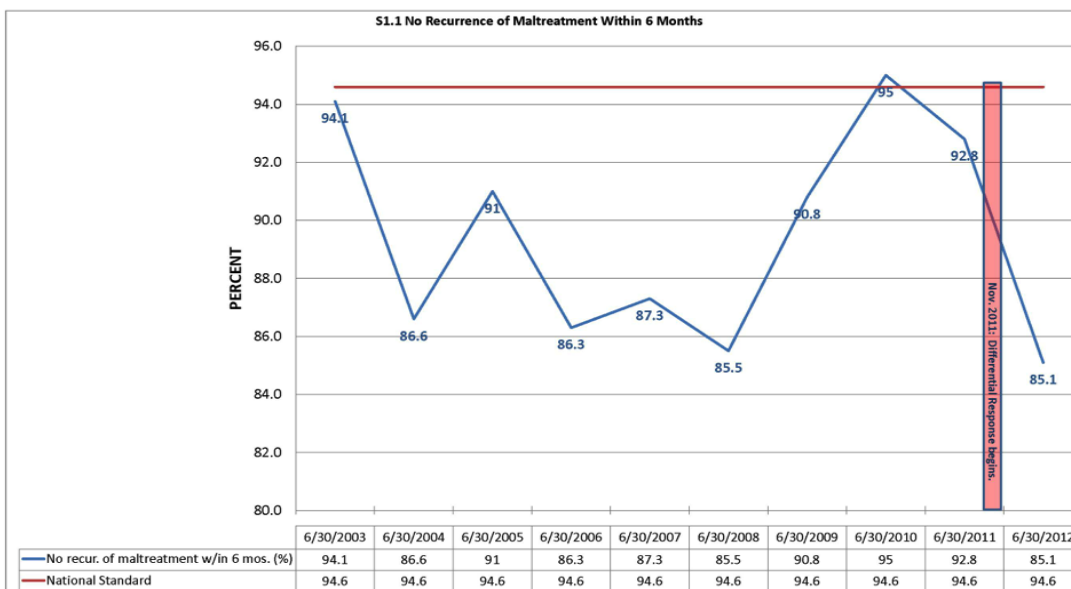
- 5B1 – Timely Health Exams
- 5B2 – Timely Dental Exams
- 5F – Authorized For Psychotropic Medications
- 6B – Individualized Education Plan
- 8A – Independent Living Program

Outcome Data Measures: SAFETY

Safety outcomes measure whether children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect and are maintained safely in their own homes whenever possible and appropriate.

S1.1 NO RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT

Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation during the six month period, what percent were not victims of another substantiated maltreatment allegation within the next six months?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

According to the reported data period for 7/1/2011 to 6/30/2012, 85.1 percent of Yuba County children were not victims of another substantiated maltreatment allegation. The national goal is 94.6 percent. Overall, the percentage of children who were not victims of subsequent substantiated maltreatment was 9.5 percent below the federal standard (94.6 percent) and below the statewide performance (93.3 percent).

According to the most current data extracted from Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, CFSR S1.1: No Recurrence of Maltreatment, 04/01/2012 and 09/30/2012. Retrieved 5/22/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL: <https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>) for the time period 4/1/2012 to 9/30/2012, 7.8 percent of children were victims of another substantiated allegation which represents nine children as compared to 14.9 percent as of 6/30/12 which represents 13 children that were victims of a recurrence of maltreatment within six months.

There are eight referrals associated with these numbers. A case review revealed that all these referrals had allegations of neglect due parental substance abuse, children exposed to domestic violence, and mental health issues. The parents in seven of the referrals initially engaged in voluntary services, but were not successful. A subsequent referral was received and was later substantiated. Petitions were filed on five of the referrals. One referral appears to be a systemic issue, in that Yuba County CWS closed a referral because the family relocated to another county during the time they were receiving voluntary services, and a referral was made to the receiving county. The receiving county staff assessed the referral and subsequently substantiated the allegations and reopened a referral to provide services to the family.

AREAS OF STRENGTH

Yuba County is using the SDM tools to assess response to referrals, safety, and risk assessment as well as family needs. The tools guide social worker decisions to choose the proper response time to investigate a referral (immediate or 10 day) and/or whether to promote a referral to a case. The ER social workers determine if a referral will remain open for 30 days in order to provide short-term case management services. These services include, but are not limited to, referral to community resources such as:

- FRCs
- Parenting classes
- Substance abuse treatment
- Domestic violence services
- Housing
- SYMHS, for adults and children, to provide assessment for possible services

In addition, at the time of the referral response, families that are identified through the SDM Risk Assessment to be appropriate for services are offered voluntary family maintenance (VFM) for a period of up to 12 months. Both voluntary and Court ordered family maintenance cases receive services to improve parents' ability to meet children's needs.

BARRIERS

- Families with a history of substance abuse and mental illness are more likely to experience recurrence of maltreatment. This conclusion is based on a case review that was mentioned in the previous section.
- Poverty in Yuba County.

AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

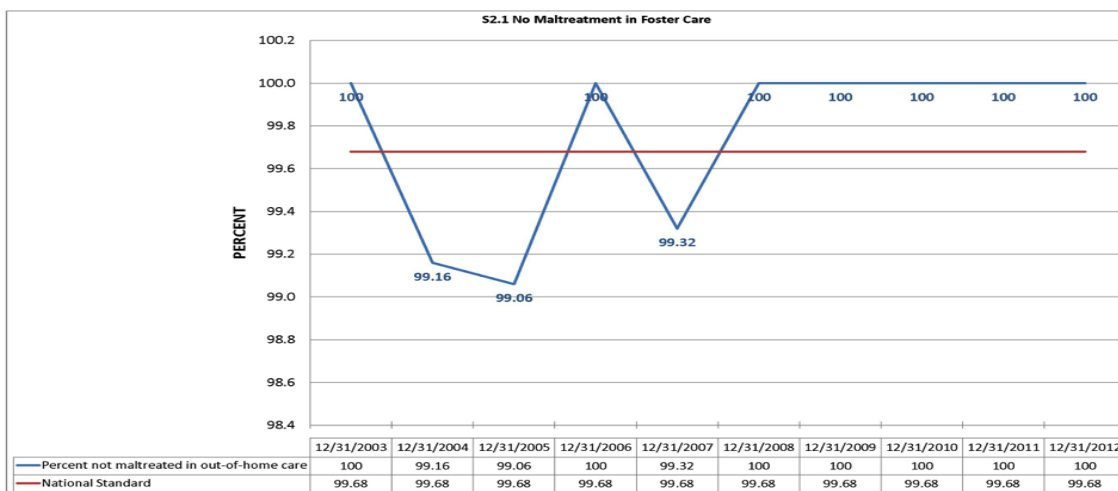
- Increase consistent use of FSNA tool prior to developing a case plan.
- Develop a clearer policy on how to investigate and assess risk in domestic violence cases.
- Improve communication and access to services providers.
- Increase access to parenting classes.
- Increase FRC space/capacity to accept more families from CWS.

- Improve collaboration with the Court.
- Improve the perception of the community about CWS – Are people comfortable reporting alleged child abuse?
- Increase use of relative/NREFM placements.
- Increase available services for families (Mental health, adult counseling, and assessment services).
- Improve communication and collaborations with schools.
- Improve communication with law enforcement to get timely referrals of domestic violence.

The no recurrence of maltreatment measure is one area that CWS will strive to continue improving on and focus on for the next annual SIP.

S2.1 No MALTREATMENT IN FOSTER CARE

Of all children served in foster care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

From 1/1/2012 through 12/31/2012, no child was a victim of substantiated maltreatment allegation by a substitute care provider or facility staff member, therefore Yuba County performed above both the national goal (99.68 percent) and the statewide standard (99.61 percent). The fluctuation in the above graph is due to the very small number of children involved in Yuba County. The national standard requires that 99.68 percent of the youth in care have no maltreatment in foster care. Given the standards of a low tolerance for this measure, a small change in the number of youth that are identified as maltreated can move the number indicated from above the goal to below the goal. For example, for the time period 1/1/2007 through 12/31/2007, two youths identified out of 296 decreased Yuba County's rate by 0.68 percent, putting Yuba County's rate below the goal of 99.68 percent.

AREA OF STRENGTH

Over the past few years, Yuba Community College has been providing training and support group in evenings and weekends for foster parents, care providers, etc. Other services and resources available to foster parents to prevent abuse include Yuba College training and support, child care assistance, and transportation assistance. Yuba County recently began offering a parenting education classes for relative/NREFM caregivers, using the same curriculum that is taught to the parents.

In addition, social workers meet regularly with FFAs to ensure they understand requirements and expectations, including performance measures. In addition, social workers are making every effort to plan frequent contact with the child and give consideration and importance to the child's needs, concerns and preferences. In addition:

- Social workers typically are able to use the same facilities and have developed good relationships with the caregivers.
- Social workers attend meetings such as IEP treatment meetings and activities.
- FTC.
- YCAT.
- YCCSOC.
- Victim Witness.

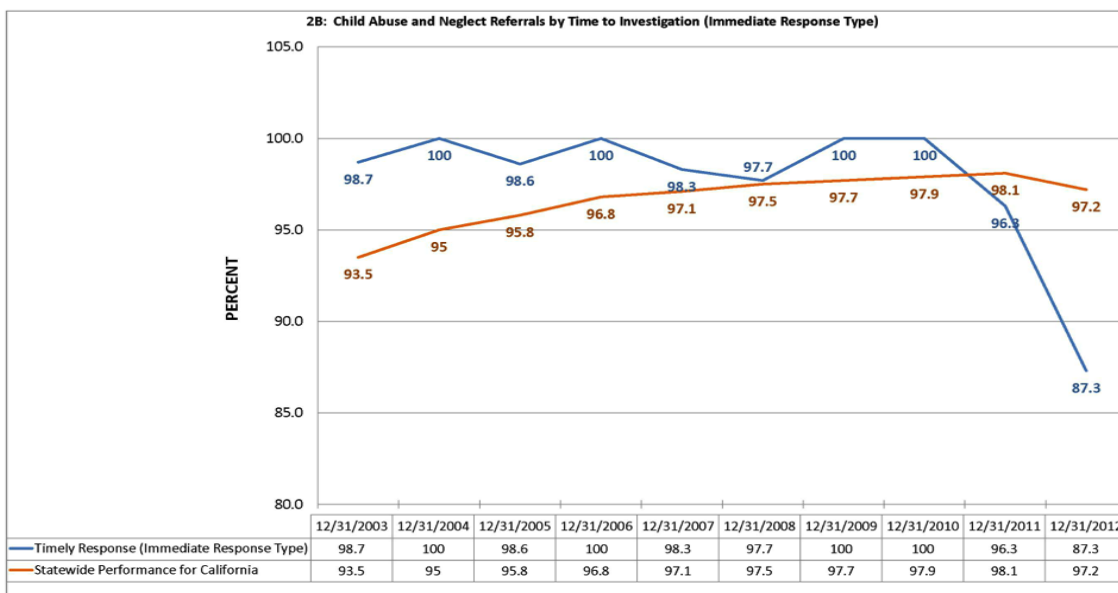
AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

- Increase the number of appropriate relative/NREFM placement homes.
- Improve the foster care placement match to increase the likelihood of stable placement.
- Review substitute care provider's need and how it can be addressed through training, policy or procedural changes.
- Provide training for foster parents and social workers that is specific to dealing with challenges and crisis situations.
- Lack of receiving home/emergency shelter prohibits effective placement matching.
- Lack of cross communication with all agencies involved.
- Improve communication and collaboration.
- Increase amount of FRC space.
- Provide extended support after the child returns home.
- Improve ongoing and effective communication between social workers and foster parents.
- Increase the amount of information sharing.
- Increase awareness for volunteer services.
- Increase the recruitment of quality SCPs.

2B PERCENT OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT REFERRALS WITH A TIMELY RESPONSE

TIMELY INVESTIGATIONS: CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REFERRALS BY TIME TO INVESTIGATION (IMMEDIATE RESPONSE AND 10-DAY RESPONSE)

These reports measure the percentage of child abuse and neglect referrals that have resulted in an in-person investigation and are classified as either immediate response or 10-day referrals.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

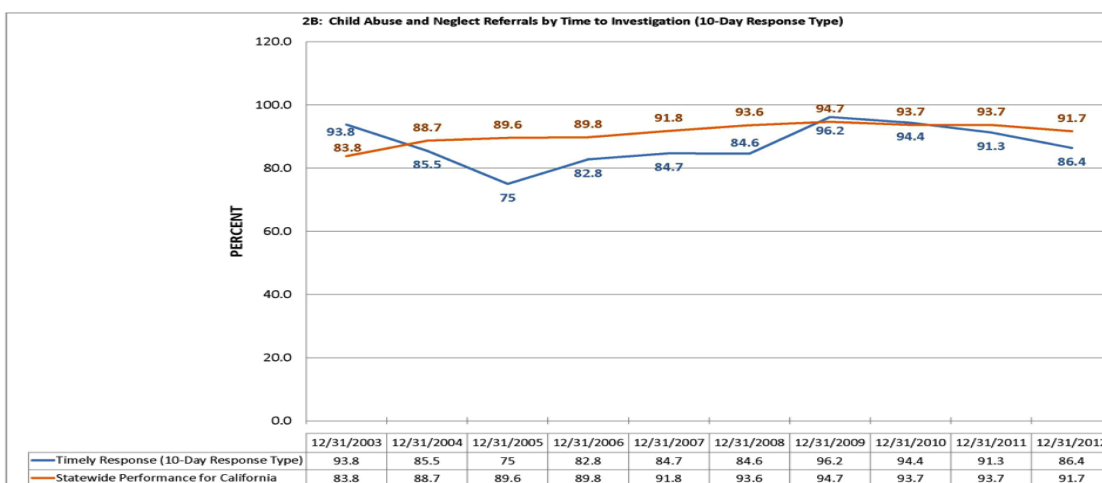
ANALYSIS

Yuba County CWS had maintained a 100 percent compliance rate in both 2009 and 2010 for responding to referrals that require an immediate response but unfortunately dropped to 96.3 percent in 2011 and again, even further, to 87.3 percent in 2012, which are both below the statewide performance for those years. Up until 2012, Yuba County had been performing above the state goal of 90 percent for immediate response. This outcome is measured by timeliness of contacts entered into CWS/CMS. The fluctuation of numbers that are presented below seems to be a data entry issue for the most part. Even though CWS does have the policy that all contacts must be entered within five days, this may not be possible due to the workload. Program management is aware of this and the issue is constantly being addressed between the supervisors and the social workers.

According to the most current data extracted from Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, AB636 Measure 2B: Referrals by Time to Investigation (Immediate), 01/01/2013 and 03/31/2013. Retrieved 5/22/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL: <https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>), Yuba County has slightly different percentages that indicate a less drastic reduction in performance as illustrated in the next paragraph. These percentage differences can occur based on the fact that SafeMeasures® is based on day-to-day updates while U.C. Berkeley statistics are updated in six month intervals. With the denominators being normally such small numbers, one referral difference in the "No Timely Response/Not Compliant" count can change a percentage drastically. For example, if two out of 53 are "Not Compliant" then there is 96.2 percent compliancy rate, but if one out of 53 are "Not Compliant" then there is a 2.0 percent higher compliancy rate of 98.2 percent.

As mentioned earlier in this analysis, Yuba County's compliance rate has dropped significantly since the end of 2010. As illustrated below, based on the SafeMeasures statistics referenced in the previous paragraph, the end of 2011 brought about a 3.8 percent drop from 2010 but by the end of 2012 that drop was increased by 2.4 percent, bringing Yuba County's compliance rate once again above the statewide performance rate. Due to the following explanations, the first quarter in the 2013 annual year has again brought about a significant decrease by 10.7 percent.

After review of the referral, it was concluded that social workers do make a initial contact within regulatory time frames, but the contact is not being entered timely, thus making it appear that the contact is not being made within the specified timeframe. Yuba County policies and procedures state that contacts are to be entered in CWS/CMS within five days after the contact is made. The county experienced an increase in referrals during the later portion of 2011 and through 2012. Many of the records are left incomplete because the workers are meeting others demands, such as increased court work and mandates. During the 2011 and 2012 period, Yuba County experienced an increase in referrals and an increased number of petitions. Many of the referrals received and investigated did not require services and received a lower priority status for completion of data entry.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

Yuba County CWS was above the statewide performance rate for both 2009 and 2010 for responding to those referrals that require a 10-day response (non-crisis) but unfortunately dropped 3.1 percent to 91.3 percent in 2011 and again, even further, to 86.4 percent in 2012, which are both below the statewide performance for those years. Up until 2012, Yuba County had been performing above the state goal of 90 percent for 10-day response.

As with the immediate response measures, according to the most current data extracted from Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, AB636 Measure 2B: Referrals by Time to Investigation (Ten-Day), 01/01/2013 and 03/31/2013. Retrieved 5/22/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL:

<https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>), Yuba County has different percentages that indicated a less drastic reduction in performance as illustrated in the next paragraph.

Please refer to the previous Analysis for Immediate Response section for further explanation of these discrepancies.

Historically, the percentage of child abuse/neglect referrals requiring a 10-day response that had a timely response has performed below the statewide percentage until the end of 2009 when Yuba County reached an all-time high of 96.2 percent. Like the immediate response measure, the state goal for 10-day response is 90 percent. Data extracted from SafeMeasures is indicating an actual improvement in the area of 10-day response in 2012. Based on the SafeMeasures statistics, the end of 2011 brought about a 3.2 percent drop from 2010, but by the end of 2012 that drop was increased by 2.6 percent, bringing Yuba County's compliance rate once again above the statewide performance rate. The first quarter in the 2013 annual year, once again, has brought about a decrease by 4.3 percent.

STRENGTHS

- Developing good relationship with families and foster parents.
- Use of SafeMeasures to manage the caseloads.
- Use of the SDM tools to assess response to referrals, safety, and risk assessment as well as family needs.

BARRIERS

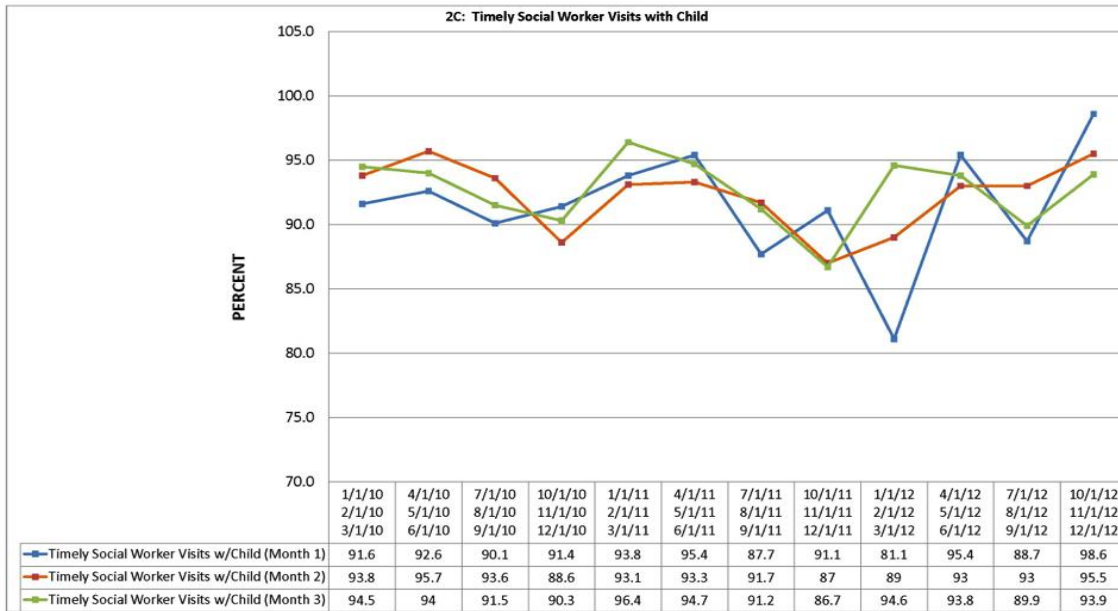
Delays in data entry of contact information have occurred because of a backlog of ER court cases.

AREAS IN NEEDING OF IMPROVEMENT

There needs to be increased adherence to following the county policies and procedures on entering contact data into CWS/CMS. This will assist in accurately showing the true performance of the CWS Division. Social workers need to ensure that CWS/CMS contact notes are entered timely and all required fields/boxes are completed.

2C TIMELY CASEWORKER VISITS WITH CHILDREN

These reports – 1, 2, and 3 – measure the compliance rate for caseworker visits with children. The rate is equal to the percentage of children requiring a caseworker contact who received the contact in a timely manner.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

On average, the quarterly percentage of timely children visits for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 has steadily been above the state goal of 90 percent with the first quarter at 92.0 percent, the second quarter at 94.2 percent, the third quarter at 90.8 percent, and the fourth quarter at 91.5 percent. From a different perspective over the same years, months 1, 2, and 3 have also exceeded the state goal on average by 2.1 percent. Yuba County's performance on this measure for the last quarter of 2012 averaged 96.0 percent which shows a definite increase over the last quarter of 2011 at 88.3 percent average and the previous year's last quarter at 90.1 percent.

Based on most current data extracted from Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, AB636 Measure 2C: Social Worker Contacts, 01/01/2013 and 03/31/2013.

Retrieved 5/29/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL:

<https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>), Yuba County continues to remain above the state goal of 90 percent across months 1, 2, and 3 of the first quarter of 2013 with an average of 94.7 percent.

The CWS program manager has continued to focus on this outcome, making timely social worker visits a high priority through close and constant monitoring of this outcome. Timeliness of the social worker visits is a strength.

STRENGTHS

Monitoring tools provided (SafeMeasures, Business Objects).

BARRIERS

Some of the barriers include children not being available when social worker arrives for scheduled visit, and social workers having emergencies on their caseload. Through our analysis, we conclude that the most significant barrier is timely documentation of the contacts. The county does have an established policy to ensure that contacts with foster children are made no less than one time per month and that all contacts are entered within five days after the contact is made.

PROBATION OFFICER YOUTH AND PARENT MONTHLY VISITATION

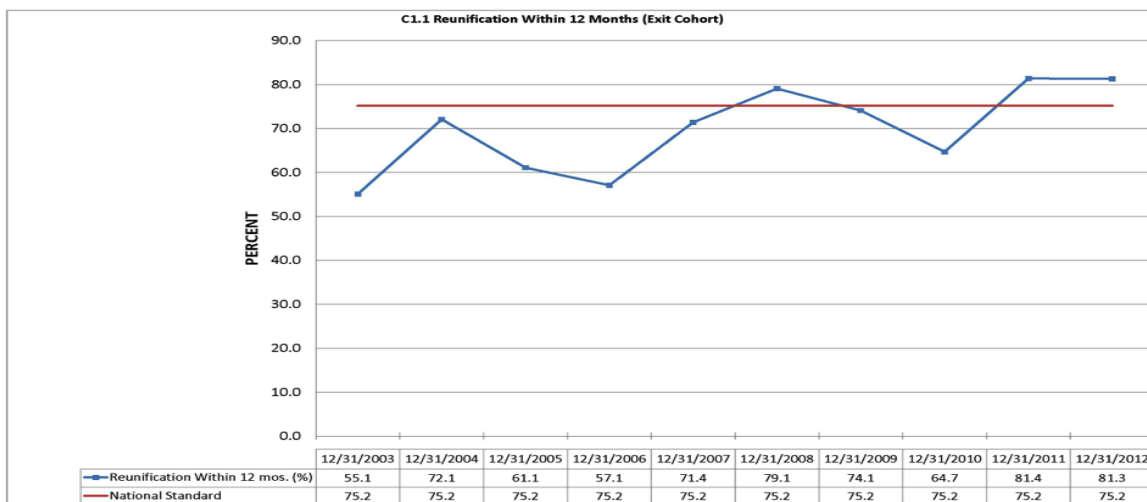
Due to the minimal number of placement cases, the probation officer is consistent on monthly placement visits with the youth. The probation officer typically arranges the visit to coincide with other important meetings (ILP meetings, Treatment Team meetings, etc.). This has provided a significant amount of support/encouragement for the youth. On the other hand, due to the parent's lack of engagement, the probation officer rarely has face-to-face contact with the youth's parent/legal guardian. The probation officer makes attempts to contact the youth's parent/legal guardian; however, attempts are typically unsuccessful.

Outcome Data Measures: PERMANENCY

Permanency outcomes measure whether children have permanency and stability in their lives and family relationships and connections of children are preserved.

C1.1 REUNIFICATION WITHIN 12 MONTHS (EXIT COHORT)

Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year that had been in foster care for eight days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date latest removal from home?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

Reunifying children with their families is a definite strength in Yuba County with 81.3 percent of the county's children being reunified in less than 12 months. When compared to the federal standard of 75.2 percent, Yuba County's performance is 6.1 percent above the national goal and has remained above 81 percent for the last two years. This is a substantial increase by 16.6 percentage points since 12/31/2010 when the county's rate dropped to a four year low of 64.7 percent. This drop in percentage from 12/31/2008 to 12/31/2010 was partially due to the fact that six of the 12 cases were three sets of siblings that were reunified in more than 12 months. One set of siblings were reunified within 12 months and 7 days, while another set of siblings were reunified within 14 months and 10 days. With the total denominator being such a low number at 34 cases, those six cases can make a substantial change in the percentage outcome.

Available services that assisted with reunification within 12 months include: quality visitation, SDM, FTC, parenting and anger management classes, domestic violence counseling, substance abuse treatment, housing and employment support. Social workers discuss the progress towards reunification with parents throughout the life of the case. The information is provided to the Court at six month review hearings.

We believe FTC has been a significant factor in our improved outcomes and will continue to support improvement in the future. Parents who participate in FTC have a broader support base and are invited to help set goals and select services, both while trying to achieve reunification and during the reunification process. At this point, any family entering the system experiences FTC at entry and at all decision points during the life of the case.

PROBATION

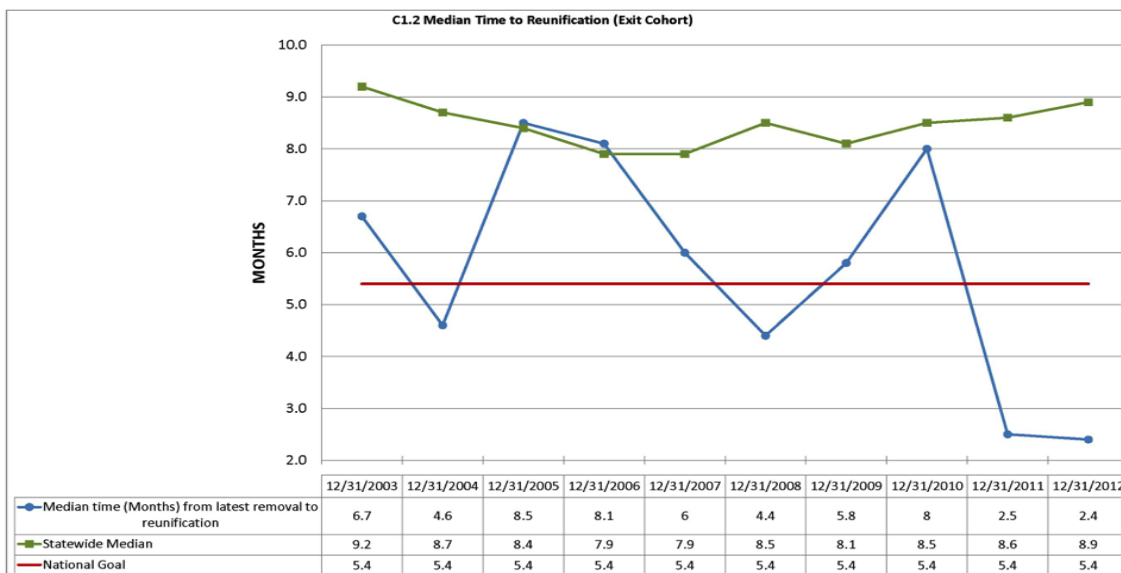
The Probation Department encourages family engagement and participatory case planning with families and youth involved in probation services. The probation officer attempts contact with biological parents; as well as other immediate family members. Reunification is rare in Probation cases due to a number of factors, including but not limited to the youth's age, criminal conduct, and the parent's lack of cooperation. The majority of the probation youth "age out" of out-of-home placement.

BARRIERS

- Substance abuse and mental health can be a barrier to reunification.
- Lack of cooperation from parents.
- When children are placed with relatives, some parents feel their children are in a good/safe place and, therefore, don't "work hard enough" to get their children back.

C1.2 MEDIAN TIME OF REUNIFICATION (EXIT COHORT)

Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for eight days or more, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

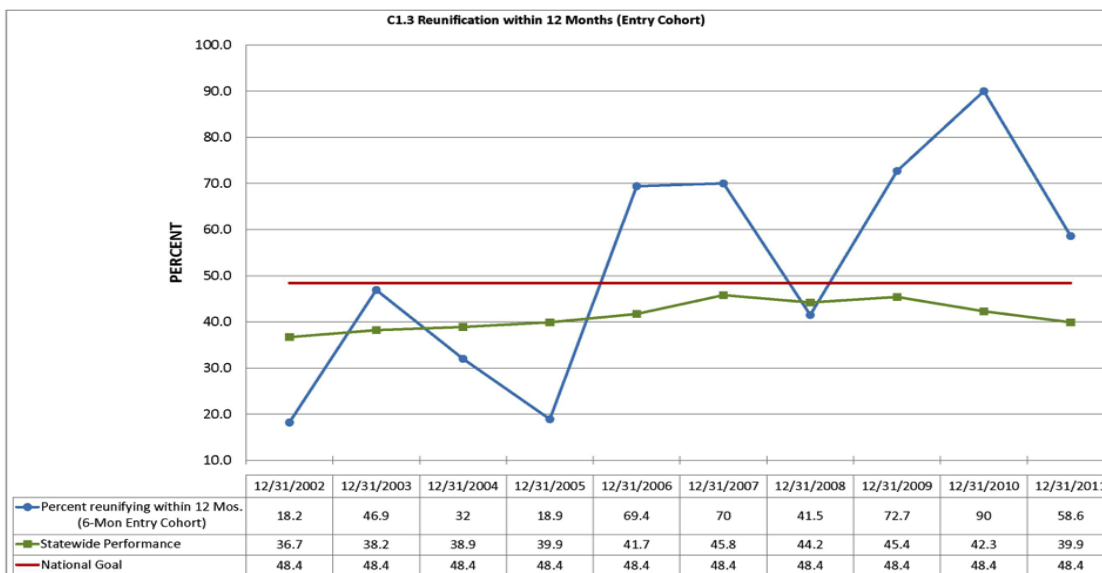
The Q4 2012 data report from U.C. Berkeley Center for Research and the CWS/CMS indicates progress in positive direction. Since the baseline, the median time to reunification decreased from 6.7 in 12/31/2003 (baseline) to 2.4 months in 12/31/2012, a difference of 4.3 months. In both 12/31/2011 and 12/31/2012, Yuba County had a lower median time to reunification by at least 2.9 months than the federal standard of 5.4 months and at least 6.1 months lower than the statewide median of 8.6 and 8.9.

The use of SDM tools has helped in prioritizing a parent's needs. Both FTC and improved communication between social workers and clients have been important factors in our continuous improvement for this outcome.

We believe FTC has been a significant factor in our improved outcomes and will continue to support improvement in the future. Parents who participate in FTC have a broader support base and are invited to help set goals and select services, both while trying to achieve reunification and during the reunification process. At this point, any family entering the system experiences FTC at entry and at all decision points during the life of the case.

C1.3 REUNIFICATION WITHIN 12 MONTHS (ENTRY COHORT)

Of all children entering foster care for the first time in the six month period who remained in foster care for eight days or longer, what percentage were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

From the baseline of 18.2 percent in 12/31/2002 to 90.0 percent in 12/31/2010, this measure has increased by 71.8 percentage points, indicating definite progress in the right direction. Due to a three times larger caseload for children in care and 6.9 percent of that caseload was adopted versus reunified for the time period 7/1/2011 to 12/31/2011, Yuba County's performance dropped to 58.6 percent, which is still above the national standard by about 10.2 percent and above California's performance by 18.7 percent.

The use of SDM tools has helped in prioritizing a parent's needs.

Quality visitation has also been essential to successful reunification. Six years ago, Yuba County opened a new visitation center and implemented a SFV Program within the Packard Center. This continues to facilitate more frequent visitation, as well as better interaction between parent and child, guided and assisted by the program staff to support the parent/child relationship. It is expected this will improve our reunification outcomes even more in the future.

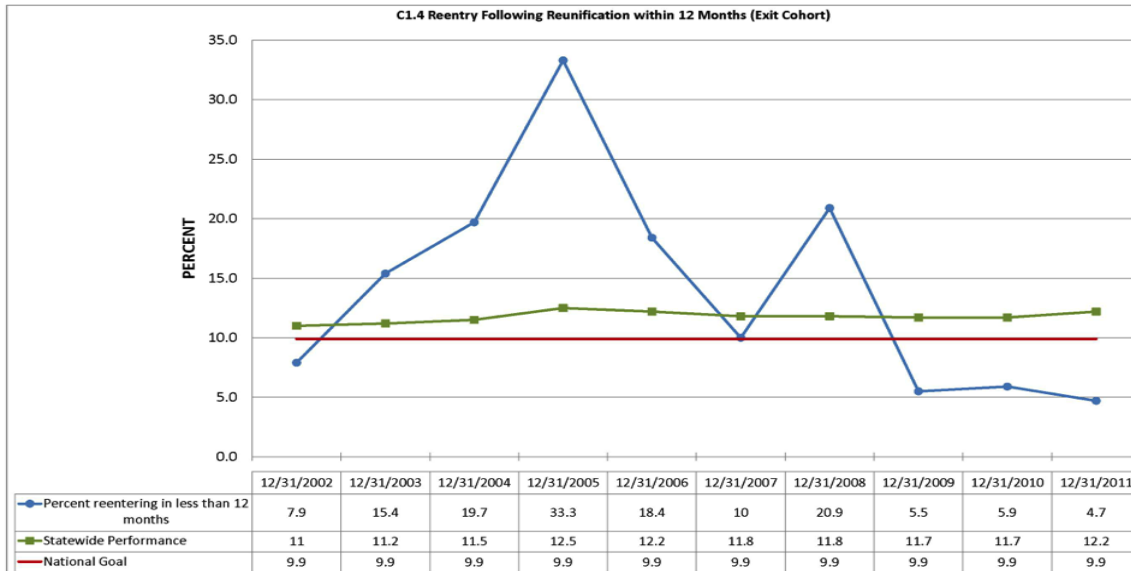
Continuances of court hearings and delays can be expected to increase time to reunification and thus achievement of the 12 month standard.

Cases remain open for some period of time following reunification to support the family during the child's transition to parent's care through Court ordered family maintenance services.

We believe FTC has been a significant factor in our improved outcomes and will continue to support improvement in the future. Parents who participate in FTC have a broader support base and are invited to help set goals and select services, both while trying to achieve reunification and during the reunification process. At this point, any family entering the system experiences FTC at entry and at all decision points during the life of the case.

C1.4 REENTRY FOLLOWING REUNIFICATION

Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year, what percent reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of the earliest discharge to reunification during the year?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

Yuba County's performance in this area has been mixed as just illustrated but had generally remained higher than the national goal since 12/31/2003 until 12/31/2009 when it dropped 4.4 percent below and has remained under the national goal of 9.9 percent. According to data from the U.C. Berkeley Center for Research and CWS/CMS, from 7/1/2012 to 12/31/2012, 4.7 percent of children who were discharged from foster care to reunification reentered foster care in less than 12 months, which is a 5.2 percent points below the national goal.

However, a comparison of the most recent performance period from the most current data extracted from Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (*Yuba County, Measure C1.4: Reentry Following Reunification, 04/01/2011 and 03/31/2012. Retrieved 6/4/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL:*

<https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>) indicates continual progress in the right direction. The SafeMeasures® Data shows that, as of 03/31/2012, Yuba County had only one case out of 47 cases where a child was discharged from foster care to reunification but reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of the earliest discharge. This 2.1 percent (7.8 percent below the national goal) shows that the county has continued to make many improvements as outlined in the 2010 SIP.

This measure was part of Yuba County's 2006 PQCR and SIP and then, once again, one of the focus areas for the 2009/2010 PQCR and SIP for Yuba County. Since 2006, we have made many improvements even though the outcomes have not always been favorable due to the families with whom we were working with at the time were much more troubled than in the

previous years – substance abuse, mental illness, etc. In addition, the economic situation of the last several years has added stress to even well functioning families and may have been the last straw for some of the lower-functioning ones. However, Yuba County has experienced a steady decrease of 11.2 percent (107 children in 2008 and 95 in 2012) in entries between years 2008 to 2012 from 5.1 per 1,000 to 4.6 per 1,000.

It is worth noting that one or two families reentering the system could easily affect the data trend for this measure. Therefore, numbers have had a history of extreme highs and lows depending on the total number of entries for that time period.

Factors that contribute to families reentering foster care include: substance abuse, domestic violence, and chronic issues that seemed to have been addressed resurface, and/or new issues arise. A low rate of reentry to foster care is one area that CWS continues to strive for and will continually focus on for the yearly SIPs.

STRENGTHS

- SFV Program
- Strength based case management
- SOP
- Building safety networks
- FRC support to families
- Placement with relatives and NREFMs
- Continuous reassessment – SDM assessments
- Children are locally placed with committed SCP's
- In-house services and evening classes assist parents with case plans

BARRIERS

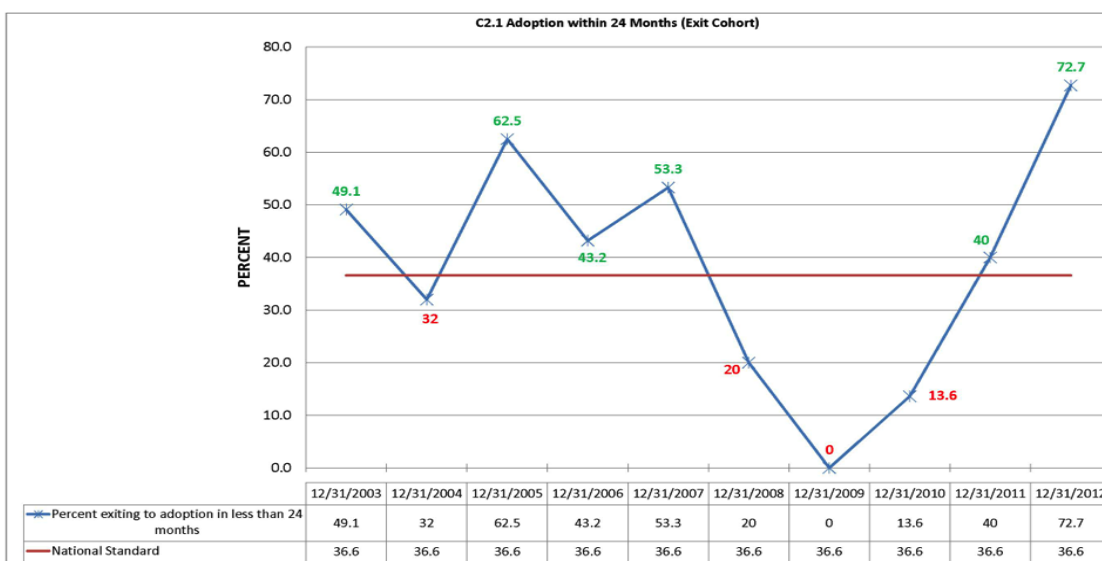
- Some social workers noted that the Juvenile Court Judge has little consideration for social workers' recommendations and sometimes returns children home too soon. This may change as a new presiding Judge has been assigned to the Juvenile Court.
- Lack of social support for the family.
- Lack of transition plan of child back to parent's home (this has now begun to occur.)
- CWS' image in the community, court continuances, and limited resources for FRCs are involved.
- Lack of housing.
- Long wait for mental health services.
- Lack of opportunity in the current economy – high rate of unemployment.
- Poverty.
- Housing.
- Substance abuse and mental illness.
- Child's behavioral problems.
- Lack of parenting skills.

AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

- Develop policy for “Trial Home Visit.” This would potentially impact reunification and reentry in a positive manner.
- Institute development of safety plan at reunification and at dismissal of the case in the FTCs.
- Probation youth typically do not reunify with their parents/legal guardians; however, they are often reunified with a family member. The probation officer needs to make a more concerted effort to engage the youth’s parents/legal guardians.

C2.1 ADOPTION WITHIN 24 MONTHS (EXIT COHORT)

Of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

C2.1 is an exit cohort of children who exited to adoption in a 12 month period and identifies if that adoption occurred in less than 24 months or not. The national standard is that 36.6 percent of adoptions occur in less than 24 months. Yuba County’s rate has fluctuated over the last several years, the highest being 62.5 percent in 2005 and the lowest being 0.0 percent in 2009, until 2012 when the percentage jumped to 72.7 percent from 40.0 percent in 2011. Since the beginning of 2011, Yuba County has performed and continues to perform well above the national standard by over 36.0 percentage points.

During the 2010 CSA process, social workers had noted that an increased emphasis on placing older, special needs children requires more time and resources, an intensive casework process and individualized recruitment strategies which lengthen the adoption timelines. Issues such as this caused the drop in percentages from 2008 to 2010 to below the national standard of 36.6

percent. 2011 brought about a 26.4 percent increase, which once again placed Yuba County above the standard.

2011: 6 out 15 total children adopted were adopted within 24 months

- 33.3 percent were not related but placed in the same foster family home and then adopted.
- 33.3 percent were placed in relative homes and then adopted.
- 33.3 percent were placed in different foster family homes and then adopted by those foster parents.

As with many of the outcome measures, one or two children or a sibling group, adopted within 24 months, could easily affect the data trend for this measure. With that said, in 2012, the percentage points increased dramatically, partially due to a large sibling group of three children that were placed in a relative home and, within 24 months, were adopted by that relative.

In 2012, 8 out 11 total children adopted were adopted within 24 months:

- 62.5 percent were placed in relative homes and then adopted.
- 25.0 percent were placed in different FFA homes and then adopted by those foster parents.
- 12.5 percent were foster-adoption placements and then were adopted by those foster parents.

As with reunification exits, there are two scenarios for an adoption that is taking more than 24 months. One is that the concurrent planning referral to State Adoptions is not initiated early. The other is that the process is impacted by court delays that are unavoidable.

BARRIERS

- The Sacramento District Office of State Adoptions provides adoption services. Therefore, there are times that the adoption agency has other timelines, priorities and procedures. CWS staff works closely with Adoptions staff. Yuba County assumed the adoptions function on July 1, 2013. The district office and Yuba CWS developed a transition plan during the planning period. The county received 11 cases that have not had a permanency planning hearing, and the district office will finalize the remaining cases. There are no gaps in the services to the families, as Yuba County has hired a social worker with adoptions experience who is also familiar with the cases, as she is a former employee of the Adoptions district office in Sacramento.
- Paternity/ICWA issues are not always dealt with timely. CWS must follow state and federal guidelines regarding paternity and determining ICWA eligibility which can delay the adoption process.
- Some relatives are reluctant to adopt.

AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

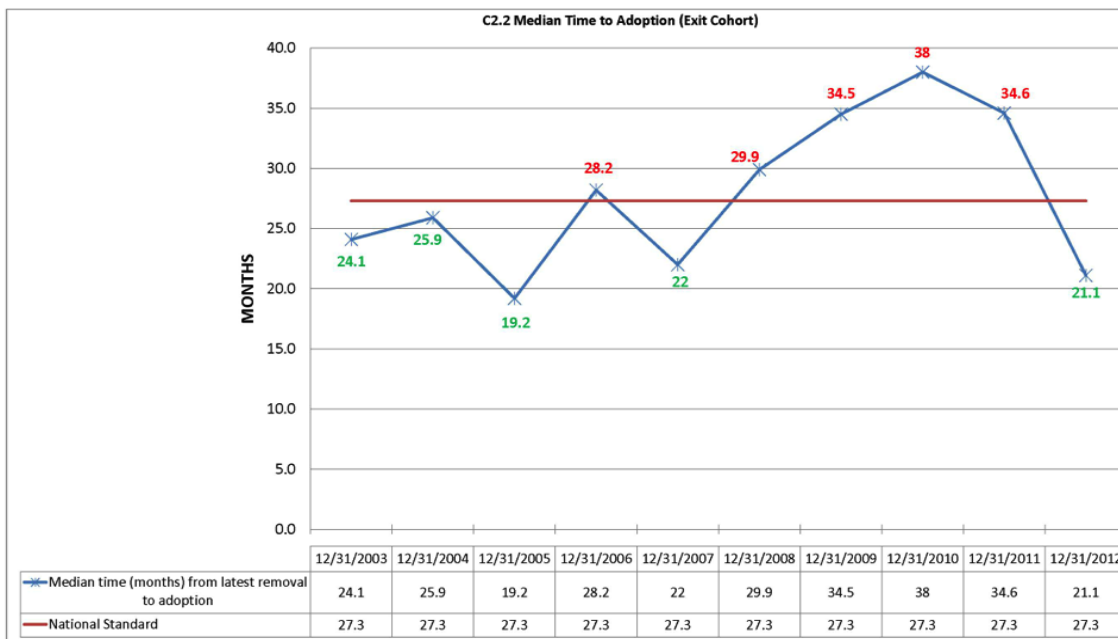
- Provide training for social workers and supervisors on the concurrent planning process and begin concurrent planning as early as possible. Attempts have been made to improve in this area.
- Referring prospective adoptive parents (for children w/challenging behaviors) to parenting program or obtaining mental health assessment for these children.

PROBATION – ADOPTIONS

As previously stated, the Probation Department is not accustomed to having 602 Welfare and Institutions (W&I) Code youth adopted. Considering that adoptions in the future will be under the local jurisdiction of CWS, the placement officer will begin contacting them for assistance. However, any youth interested in adoption with an adoptive family identified would remain under the Probation Department's jurisdiction. The deputy probation officer has experience in preparing step-parent adoption reports and would remain the investigator throughout the process. In addition, a request for a training session regarding referral of youth for adoption services will be made.

C2.2 MEDIAN TIME TO ADOPTION (EXIT COHORT)

Of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

The most recent reporting period, the Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley Q2 2012 report indicates that Yuba County's performance is at 21.1 months, 6.2 months lower than the national standard of 27.3 months and also 7.0 months lower

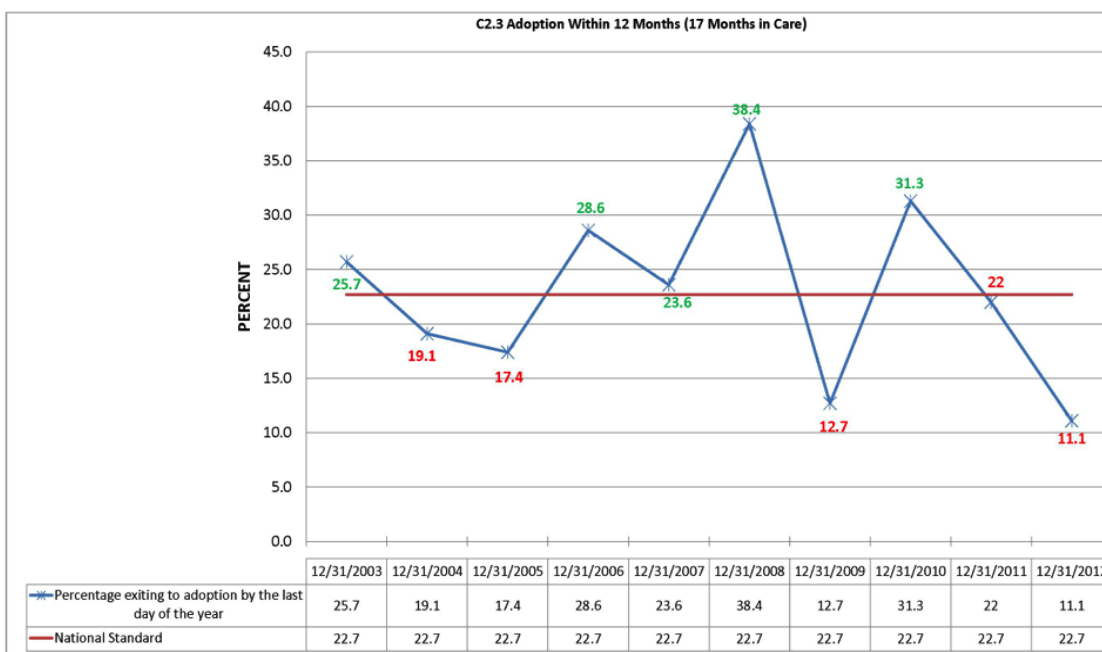
than the state median of 28.1 months for the same time period. This outcome measure is preceded by four previous years of higher median times than the standard.

According to Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (*Yuba County, CFSR Measures C2.1 & C2.2: Adoption Within 24 Months (Exit Cohort), 01/01/2012 and 12/31/2012. Retrieved 6/5/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL:*

<https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>), the median months open prior to adoption within the 24 months has had a 3.9 month increase since 2010, which was at 14 months and is now at 17.9 months. The median months open prior to adoption more than 24 months, however, has decreased slightly between 2010 (38.2 months) and 2012 (37.8 months). However, in 12/2010 there were 22 children as opposed to 11 children for the time period 12/2012.

C2.3 ADOPTION WITHIN 12 MONTHS (17 MONTHS IN CARE)

Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year, what percentage were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

The Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley Q2 2012 data report indicates both positive and negative progress from this analysis' baseline of 2003. Over the last five years the percentage of adoptions of children in continuous care for at least 17 months and subsequently adopted within 12 months has increased as much as 26.0 percent in 2008 and decreased by as much as 25.7 percent in 2009, causing a 10.0 percent drop below the national standard of 22.7 percent. By 2010, there once again was an 18.6 percent increase

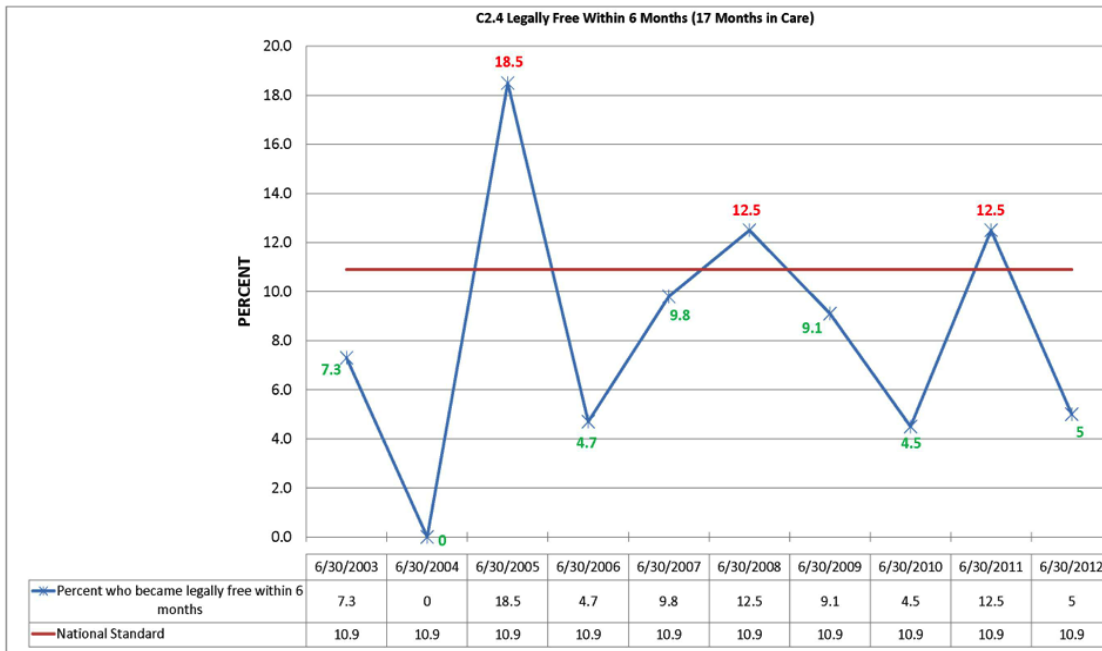
to above the standard but dropped again in 2011 to just below the standard and then dropped again another 10.9 percent in 2012.

After reviewing Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, CFSR Measures C2.3: Adoption Within 12 Months (17 Months in Care), 01/01/2010 and 12/31/2010, 01/01/2011 and 12/31/2011, 01/01/2012 and 12/31/2012. Retrieved 6/5/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL: <https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>) for 2010, 2011 and 2012, the outcomes once again reiterate the fact that, between the difference in total caseloads and if sibling groups are involved, the percentages can vary greatly.

	Adopted within 12 Mos.	Not Adopted within 12 Mos.	Total of Children in Foster Care for 17 Continuous Months or Longer on the First Day of the Year
2010	15	33	48
One Child	33.3%	60.6%	52.1%
Sibling Group of 2	40.0%	30.3%	33.3%
Sibling Group of 3	0.0%	9.1%	6.3%
Sibling Group of 4	26.7%	0.00%	8.3%
2011	9	32	41
One Child	44.5%	59.4%	56.1%
Sibling Group of 2	22.2%	31.2%	29.3%
Sibling Group of 3	33.3%	9.4%	14.6%
2012	3	24	27
One Child	33.3%	83.3%	77.8%
Sibling Group of 2	66.7%	16.7%	22.2%

C2.4 LEGALLY FREE WITHIN 6 MONTHS (17 MONTHS IN CARE)

For the most recent reporting period performance on this measure is 0 percent.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

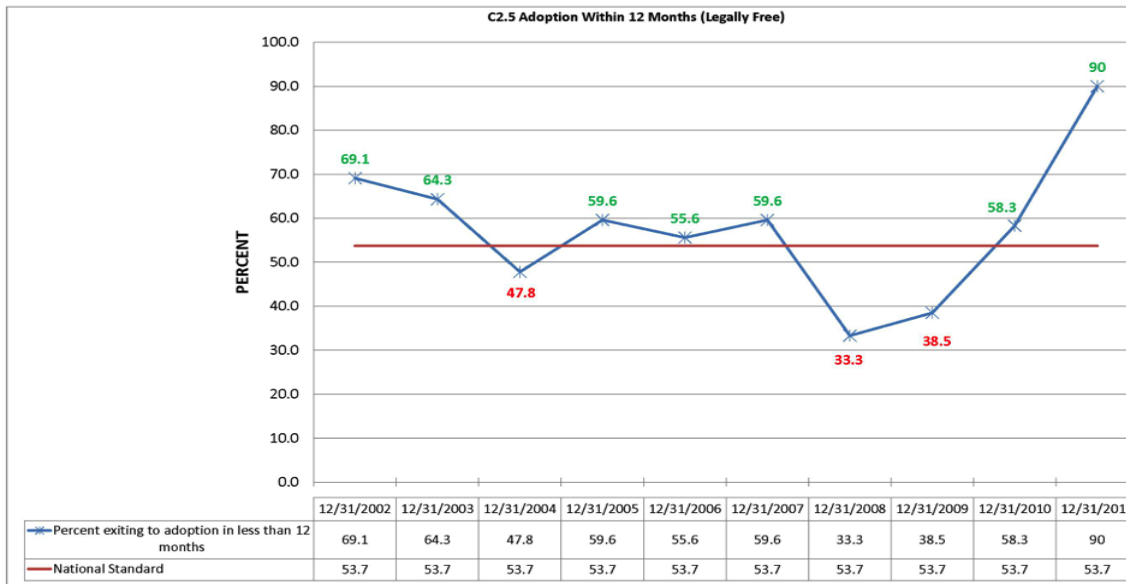
In Yuba County, the percentage of children who were in foster care for 17 months or more at the beginning of the year, and then became legally free for adoption within six months decreased by 7.5 percent from 6/30/2011 (12.5 percent) through 6/30/2012 (5.0 percent). Over the last nine years as illustrated above, Yuba County's performance has generally been below the national standard of 10.9 percent, actually reaching 0.0 percent during the 6/30/2004 reporting period. The drop in the number of legally free children over the last several years has been the result of higher rate of reunification and an increase in the number of continuances. 6/30/2005, 6/30/2008 and 6/30/2011 data, however, shows an intermittent increase in the percentage of children who became legally free within six months from the beginning of that year. Again, an increase of one or two children in a small applicable caseload can result in quite a substantial increase in percentage.

Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, CFSR Measures C2.4: Legally Free Within Six Months (17 Months in Care), 01/01/2012 and 06/30/2012, 04/01/2012 and 09/30/2012, 07/01/2012 and 12/31/2012, 10/01/2012 and 03/31/2013. Retrieved 6/7/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL:

<https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>) indicates that there was one child (4.5 percent) legally free for adoption for the time period 1/1/2012 to 6/30/2012, one child (5.0 percent) for 4/1/2012 to 9/30/2012, one child (4.3 percent) for 7/1/2012 to 12/31/2012 and no children (0.0 percent) for 10/01/2012 to 3/31/2013.

C2.5 ADOPTION WITHIN 12 MONTHS (LEGALLY FREE)

Of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year, what percent were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

Performance in this measure is above the national standard of 53.7 by 36.3 percentage points. The median performance for Yuba County was 58.95 percent from 12/31/2002 to 12/31/2011, which exceeds both the national standard and the statewide median of 55.9 for that same period. Over the last ten years, Yuba County's performance exceeded the standard seven out of ten times.

Yuba County had an increase of 19.8 percent in the percentage of children discharged from foster care to adoption within 12 months of being legally free from 12/31/2009 (38.5 percent) to 12/31/2010 (58.3 percent) and then again another 31.7 percent increase in 12/31/2011 (90.0 percent). Overall, Yuba County's performance has increased 51.5 percent since 2009 and has remained well above the national standard.

Achieving adoption within the 24 month timeframe requires initiation of adoption planning as early as possible and ongoing management of the process to minimize delays. Important events in this regard include:

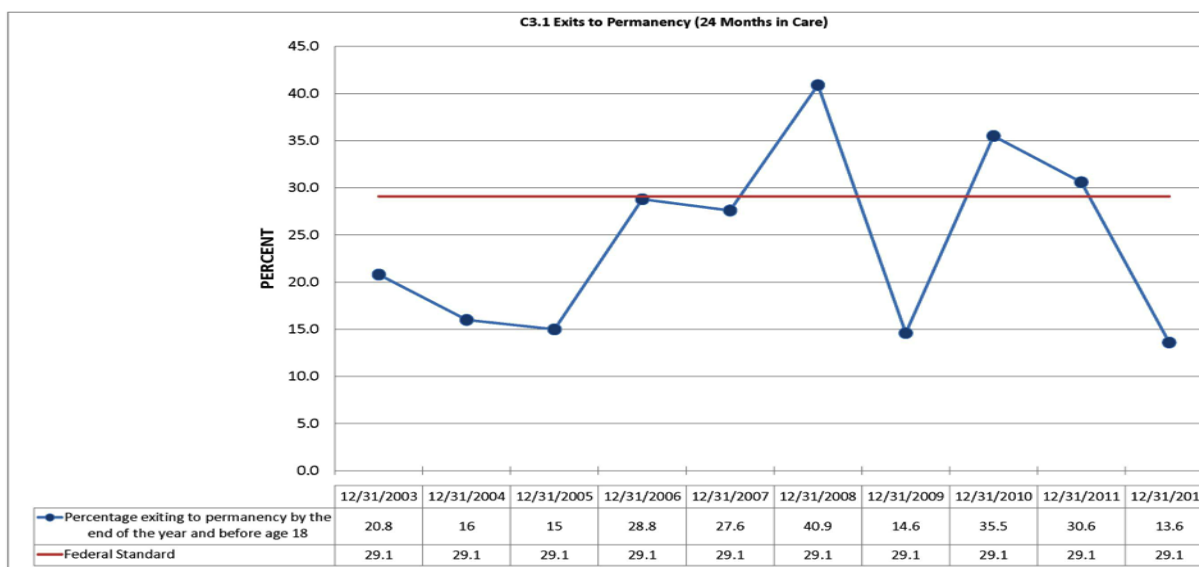
- Initiating the development of child's concurrent plan.
- Completing the child's permanency planning staffing (adoption screening) and permanency hearing.
- CDSS completing the home study.
- Avoiding delays in the court process including continuances.

Yuba County continues to practice concurrent planning in the case plan development. A permanency plan is developed – which may include adoption – at the time an initial case plan is developed. If appropriate, a concurrent plan is developed with a relative or NREFM placement and/or a foster parent after a relationship has been established. The progress of the reunification plan determines how quickly the permanent placement plan takes priority in reaching permanency for the child.

Consistent implementation of the concurrent planning process and coordination between CWS staff and State Adoptions staff, remain the main focus and efforts are made to initiate a concurrent plan at the point when a child is placed into foster care. A major barrier to the adoption process is older children who seek reunification with their parents and strongly object to the prospect of adoption. Another major hurdle includes youth with emotional and behavioral problems.

C3.1 EXIT TO PERMANENCY (24 MONTHS IN CARE)

Of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year prior to turning 18?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

Yuba County has been inconsistent in meeting the federal standard for this indicator, with the most recent performance of 13.6 percent being 15.5 percent below the 29.1 percent standard. C3.1 measures all youth who had been in care for 24 months or longer at the beginning of a 12 month period and how many or what percentage exited to a formal permanency by reunification, adoption or guardianship before the end of the 12 months or before turning eighteen year old.

CWS has continued to increase efforts at finding relatives and other people important to the child to assist in achieving permanency for the child. However, Yuba County has had a number of youth placed with relatives who were unwilling to either adopt or assume legal guardianship, resulting in children remaining in foster care status until emancipation.

	JAN 2003 – DEC 2003	JAN 2004 – DEC 2004	JAN 2005 – DEC 2005	JAN 2006 – DEC 2006	JAN 2007 – DEC 2007	JAN 2008 – DEC 2008	JAN 2009 – DEC 2009	JAN 2010 – DEC 2010	JAN 2011 – DEC 2011	JAN 2012 – DEC 2012
Exited to reunification by end of year and before age 18	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Exited to adoption by end of year and before age 18	14	7	7	19	15	24	6	14	9	2
Exited to guardianship by end of year and before age 18	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Did not exit to permanency by end of year	11	13	12	12	7	4	10	4	6	4
Still in care	65	55	51	40	35	32	31	25	19	15
Total	96	81	74	73	59	61	48	45	36	22

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

As the Totals row in the table above indicates, the number of children in care for more than 24 months has steadily decreased 77.1 percent over the last ten years. The number of children being adopted was on the rise until 2008, when the number dramatically dropped 75.0 percent with a slight bump up in 2010. The numbers for exiting to reunification and exiting to guardianship dropped in 2006 but then stabilized.

BARRIERS

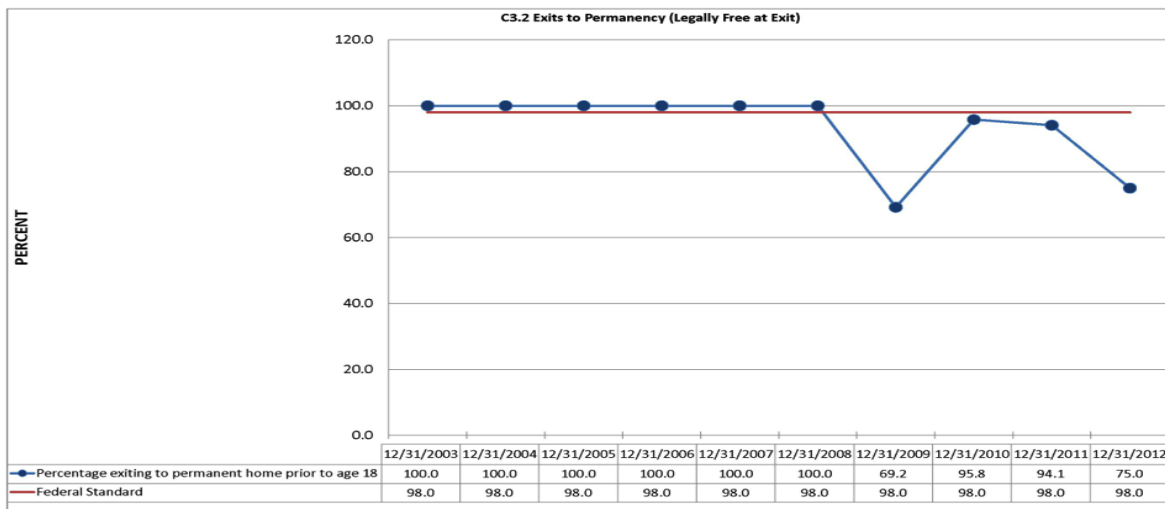
- Relative's unwillingness to either adopt or assume legal guardianship, resulting in children remaining in a foster care status until emancipation.

AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

- Provide training for social workers and supervisors on concurrent planning and begin concurrent planning as early as possible. Attempts have been made already to improve in this area.
- Identify suitable family members early.
- Encourage CWS and State Adoptions to improve concurrent planning processes.
- Train caregivers to allow them to respond to specific trauma needs more effectively, and thus be in a better position to meet the needs of the child, and more willing to adopt or assume legal guardianship.

C3.2 EXITS TO PERMANENCY (LEGALLY FREE AT EXIT)

Of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption, what percent were discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

Up until 2009, Yuba County's performance of 100.0 percent on this indicator exceeds the national goal of 98.0 percent. However, 2009 brought about a dramatic 30.8 percentage point drop which rebounded back up 26.6 percent in 2010, but was still 2.2 percent under the federal standard.

	JAN 2003 – DEC 2003	JAN 2004 – DEC 2004	JAN 2005 – DEC 2005	JAN 2006 – DEC 2006	JAN 2007 – DEC 2007	JAN 2008 – DEC 2008	JAN 2009 – DEC 2009	JAN 2010 – DEC 2010	JAN 2011 – DEC 2011	JAN 2012 – DEC 2012
Exited to permanency before age 18	56	25	34	36	32	42	9	23	16	12
Did not exit to permanency before age 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	4
Total	56	25	34	36	32	42	13	24	17	16

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

Yuba County had consistently performed well in this measure. However, as of 2009, as shown above, we have had a decrease in the total number of children that were legally free for adoption and an increase of one to four children that did not exit to permanency before age 18.

See the following Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® Data (Yuba County, CFSR Measures C3.2: Exits to Permanency (Legally Free at Exit), 04/01/2011 and 03/31/2012, 07/01/2011 and 06/30/2012, 10/01/2011 and 9/30/2012, 01/01/2012 and 12/31/2012. Retrieved 6/10/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL:

<https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>) for just a glimpse of how numbers change for this measure throughout 2012:

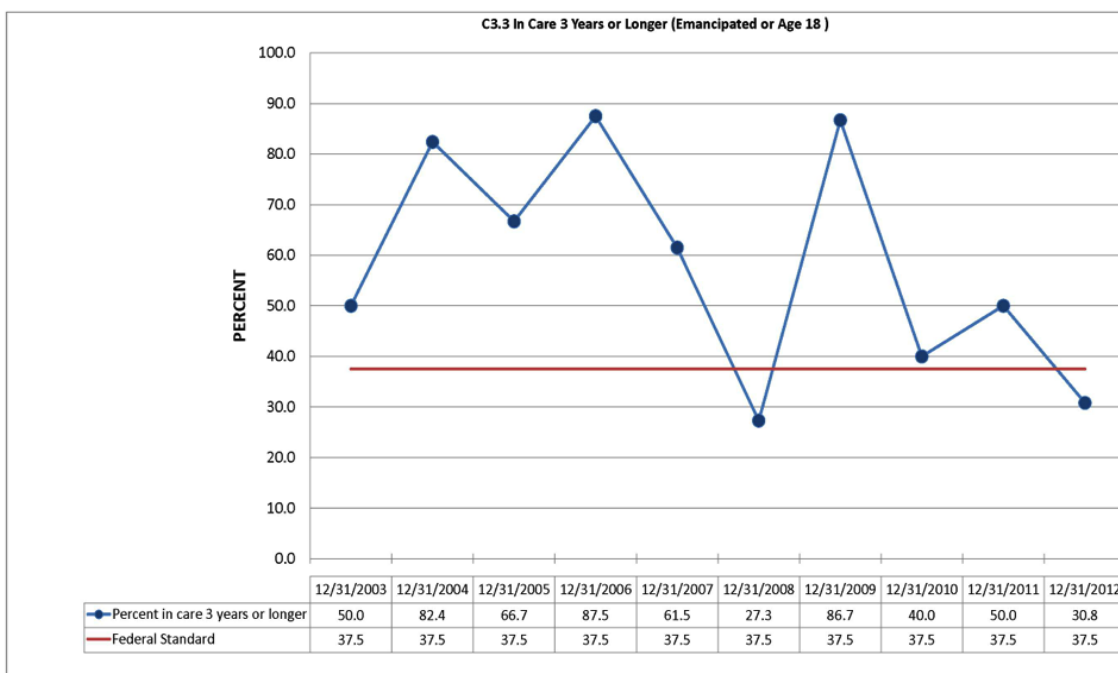
- For the time period ending 3/31/2012: one child (7.1 percent) out of 14 was not discharged to a permanent home.
- For the time period ending 6/30/2012: one child (6.3 percent) out of 16 was not discharged to a permanent home.
- For the time period ending 9/30/2012: one child (9.1 percent) out of 11 was not discharged to a permanent home.
- For the time period ending 12/31/2012: five children (31.3 percent) out of 16 were not discharged to a permanent home.

PROBATION

For the time period of this 2013 CSA, the Probation Department did not have any youth “legally free for adoption”, therefore, no information available for analysis.

C3.3 IN CARE 3 YEARS OR LONGER (EMANCIPATION/AGE 18)

C3.3 measures of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care, what percent had been in foster care for three years or longer?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

The federal standard is 37.5 percent. Therefore, Yuba County’s goal is to maintain a rate that is less than the 37.5 percent. Current performance in this measure for 2012 has dropped 6.7

percent below the standard. Up until now, this goal had only met once since 2003 and that was in 2008. Comparison of the most recent performance to the highest percentage in 2009, the trend indicates some progress in the right direction.

In 12/31/2010, six out of 15 children that were emancipated or turned 18 were in foster care 3.4 years to 9.6 years. Of those six children, some had psychiatric hospital admits, placements in a guardian's home, multiple placements in FFA certified homes, along with multiple placements in group homes. Several had behavior issues to include running away and many had changes in placement due to the facility's request.

In 12/31/2011, seven out of 14 children that were emancipated or turned 18 were in foster care 4.1 years to 13.7 years. Of those seven children, some had psychiatric hospital admits, incarcerations in Juvenile Hall, placements in a relative's home, placements in guardian's homes, multiple placements in FFA certified homes and foster homes, along with multiple placements in group homes. Several had behavior issues to include running away and many had changes in placement due to the facility's request.

In 12/31/2012, four out of 13 children that were emancipated or turned 18 were in foster care 4.1 years to 13.7 years. Of those four children, some had placements in a relative's home, multiple placements in FFA certified homes and foster homes along with multiple placements in group homes. A few had behavior issues to include running away and many had changes in placement due to the facility's request.

As evident in the previous paragraphs, Yuba County continues to have a number of troubled youth with more extreme behavior issues along with a number of youth that have been placed with relatives who were unwilling to either adopt or assume legal guardianship. These types of issues all result in several of the children remaining in a foster care status until transitioning out of the system.

Starting around 2008, Yuba County began to offer a variety of services to transitional age youth designed to achieve and support permanency as well as successful emancipation. Since then, Yuba County has the Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP) and Transitional Housing Program-Plus (THP-Plus) programs for foster youth.

In this area, our primary goal continues to be locating relatives or other caring adults who will serve as a lifelong connection for youth in foster care.

STRENGTHS

CWS focus areas related to permanency include:

- **Concurrent Planning:** It includes the development and implementation of a permanency alternative while FR services are provided, in case the primary plan fails.
- **Permanency Planning:** CWS policy requires a PP staffing to be held when FR services are terminated. The purpose of staffing is to assess progress towards establishing a permanent home for the child and to identify barriers to permanency and develop plans to address these barriers.

- CWS is engaging youth and caregivers in case planning.
- The Permanency Planning caseload includes children and youths with medical, developmental, mental health and social needs that present challenges to placement in permanent homes.
- CWS is targeting recruitment of caregivers who are trained and are willing to receive children who have the above issues.
- Recruitment of resource families and relative and NREFMs for establishing a permanent home as early as possible.

BARRIERS

- There is a challenge of caring for children/youth with emotional and behavioral disorders and additional treatment options for children are needed.

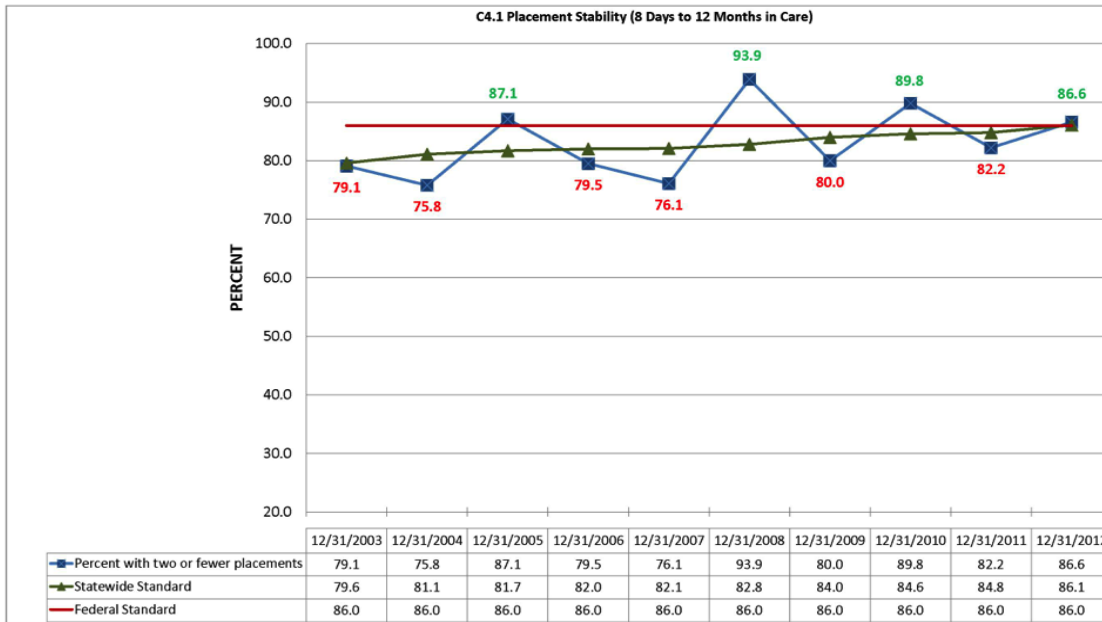
	JAN 2003 – DEC 2003	JAN 2004 – DEC 2004	JAN 2005 – DEC 2005	JAN 2006 – DEC 2006	JAN 2007 – DEC 2007	JAN 2008 – DEC 2008	JAN 2009 – DEC 2009	JAN 2010 – DEC 2010	JAN 2011 – DEC 2011	JAN 2012 – DEC 2012
In care less than 3 years	12	3	5	2	5	8	2	9	7	9
In care 3 years or longer	12	14	10	14	8	3	13	6	7	4
Total	24	17	15	16	13	11	15	15	14	13

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

The exit to permanency is one area that CWS will look to improve in and focus on for the upcoming SIP.

C4.1 PLACEMENT STABILITY (8 DAYS TO 12 MONTHS IN CARE)

Of all the children served in foster care during the year who were in foster care at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percentage had two or fewer placements?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

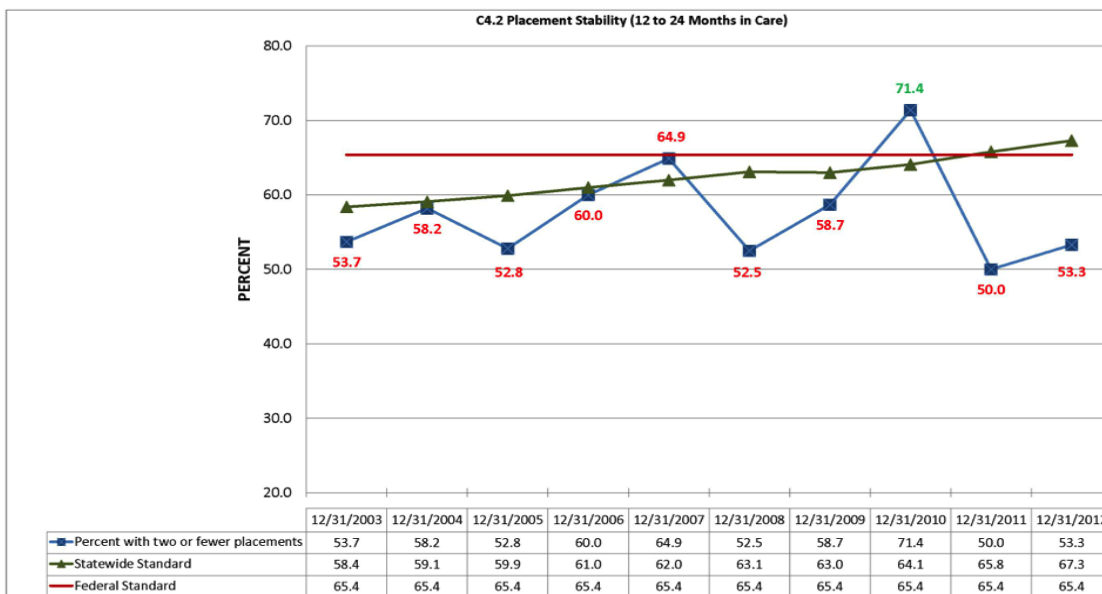
For the most recent reporting period 12/31/2012, the performance on this measure is just 0.6 percentage points above the federal standard of 86.0 percent, and 0.5 percentage points above the statewide standard of 86.1 percent for that same period. Overall, Yuba County increased the percentage of children who were in care less than 12 months with two or fewer placements by 4.4 percent since 2011, when it dropped below the federal standard.

STABILITY FOR PROBATION YOUTH

Probation youth historically have been in stable placements. From 2006 to 2009, there were 19 Probation youth in out-of-home placement. Of those 19 youth, 11 remained in their initial placement, 6 had transitioned to a lower level of care after their initial placement, and 2 had more than two placement changes.

C4.2 PLACEMENT STABILITY (12 MONTHS TO 24 MONTHS IN CARE)

Of all children served in foster care during the year who were in foster care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placements?



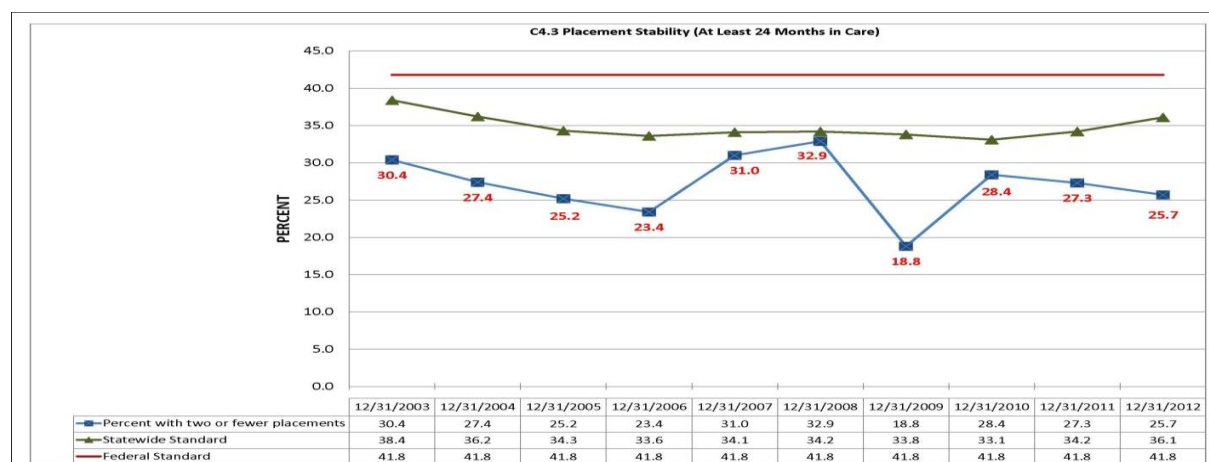
Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

CWS has tried to make great strides in this area but there is still a lot of room for improvement. For the most recent reporting period 1/1/2012 to 12/31/2012, performance in this measure fell 9.1 percent below the federal standard of 65.4 percent. This is, however, a 3.3 percent increase from 2011 when Yuba County fell 21.4 percent from 2010 to 50.0 which is 15.4 percentage points below the standard. Since the baseline date for this analysis of 12/31/2003, the county's measurable outcome has only exceeded the federal standard in 2010 by reaching 71.4 percent, an all-time high.

C4.3 PLACEMENT STABILITY (AT LEAST 24 MONTHS IN CARE)

Of all children served in foster care during the year who were in foster care for at least 24 months or more, what percent had two or fewer placements?



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

Yuba County performs relatively well in the first placement stability outcome but drops slightly in the second placement stability outcome, indicating that a stable home is located for the majority of children. However, Yuba County consistently has not met the goal set by the federal standard for this measure, with the most recent performance of 25.7 percent; it is 16.1 percentage points below the federal goal of 41.8 percent, and 10.6 percentage points below the statewide standard of 36.1 percent for the same period. The data reflects the difficulty in finding a stable placement for some children. Additionally, this measure only looks at placement changes over the life of a case and does not take into account temporary placements at time of detention or placements that have been successful even if more than two placements were made prior to the successful placement. Moreover, the measure also does not take into account CWS staff's efforts to move children to a least restrictive setting, such as from a group home to a foster family home. Once a child has more than two placements, the case is not in compliance and remains out of compliance for the life of the case. There is nothing CWS can do to greatly improve the county's performance on this measure given the way the outcome is measured.

	01/01/10 – 12/31/10 Total: 66		01/01/11 – 12/31/11 Total: 43		01/01/12 – 12/31/12 Total: 34	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
# of Children in Placement Over 24 Months with 3 or More Placements	48		31		26	
# of Children Not Moved During Report Period	27	56.3%	10	32.3%	11	42.3%
# of Children Moved to Same Level of Care	7	14.6%	6	19.4%	7	26.9%
# of Children Moved to Relative or Guardian Home	2	4.2%	4	12.9%	4	15.4%
# of Children Moved to Lower Level of Care	4	8.3%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%
# of Children Moved to Higher Level of Care	4	8.3%	4	12.9%	2	7.7%
# of Children Moved Back to Higher Level of Care After Moving to Lower Level of Care (in same Report Period)	4	8.3%	2	6.4%	2	7.7%
Total	48	100.0%	31	100.0%	26	100.0%

Source: Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® (Yuba County, CFSR Measures C4.3: Placement Stability (Over 24 Months in Care), 01/01/2010 and 12/31/2010, 01/01/2011 and 12/31/2011, 01/01/2012 and 12/31/2012. Retrieved 6/11/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL: <https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>)

As the data above indicates, the largest percentage of children with three or more placements was not moved to another placement during the reporting period for 2010, 2011 and 2012. About 15.4 percent of placement changes for the time period 01/01/2012 through 12/31/2012 were due to a positive reason – moving to a lower level placement – therefore bringing Yuba much closer to the intended national goal.

The data from SafeMeasures for this measure is showing that:

- 1/1/2010 –12/31/2010: 27.3 percent had two or fewer placements.
- 1/1/2011 –12/31/2011: 27.9 percent had two or fewer placements.
- 1/1/2012 –12/31/2012: 23.5 percent had two or fewer placements.

STRENGTHS

- Yuba College Foster/Kinship Care Education/ILP programs. CWS has contracted with Yuba College to provide education and training to foster parents and caregivers. The training program covers topics ranging from foster care essentials to ongoing foster care education.
- Increased collaboration between CWS and community partners – particularly FFAs.
- FTCs.

BARRIERS

- Children with behavioral problems.
- Lack of foster parents who have training on trauma.
- Lack of foster parents with strong support system.
- Protective custody – little or no time for placement matching.
- Regulations/Statutes related to placement with kin.
- Special needs foster children.
- Failure to obtain early concurrent planning.
- Failure to obtain early mental health assessment.
- Lack of specialized treatment placements.
- Lack of receiving home to allow for better matching.
- Difficulty with immediate placement in relative's home.
- There are fewer placement options for older children.
- Older youth running away from placement necessitates another placement.
- Difficulty getting foster youth to utilize services.
- Lack of follow through with secured services on part of child and foster parent.

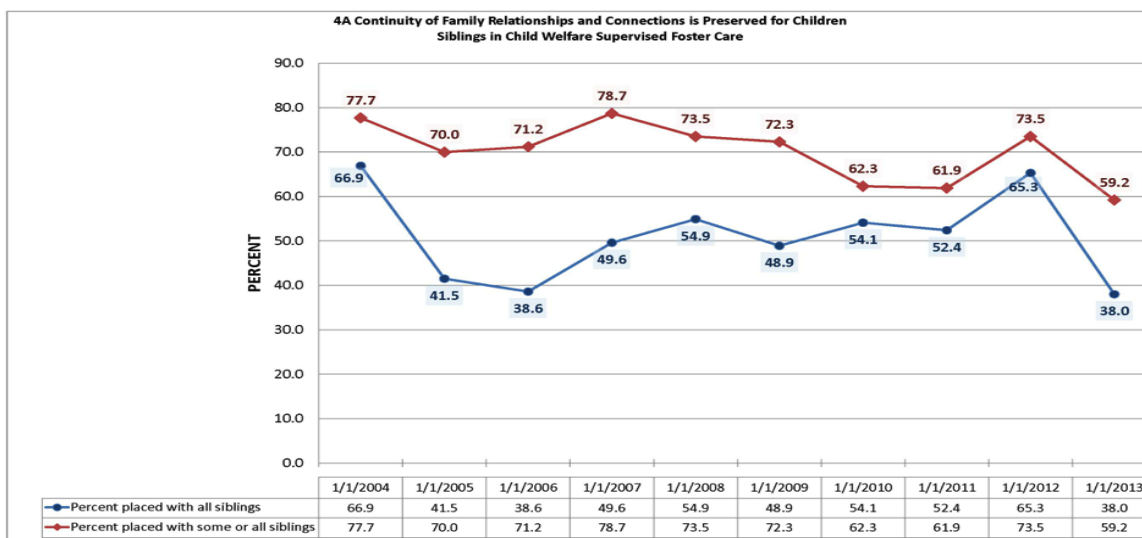
RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

- Providing parenting skills classes for NREFM and relative placements.
- Receiving home could be used for an assessment period to determine best placement.
- Retain and recruit foster parents willing to take older youth to expand options for those youth.
- Identify early the most effective placement types or potential relatives.
- Enhance mental health services.
- Use Wrap Around services to improve placement stability in lower level of care.
- Work on re-engagement with parent to support youth follow through.
- Allow foster child to be part of the selection process for foster placement.
- Increase the number and frequency of multidisciplinary (Wrap Around) meetings to problem solve placement issues before they are beyond repair.
- Continued use of PSSF funding to enhance the skills of foster parents (parenting classes).
- Mentors for foster parents and foster youth needed.
- More training and support for foster parent and caregivers.
- More services to support relatives as caretakers.

The placement stability outcome measure for at least 24 month in care is one area that CWS will look to improve in and focus on for the upcoming SIP.

4A SIBLINGS PLACED TOGETHER IN FOSTER CARE

The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

When children require out-of-home placement, social workers and probation officers make every effort to place them with relatives in their home community and in their current schools when possible and appropriate. Contact with families, friends, and continued connections to their cultural, religious, and other community based activities are strongly encouraged by social workers and probation officers. In addition, the social workers and probation officers realize the importance of maintaining an intact sibling group and make every effort to place siblings together. However, limitations of available placements can impact these efforts as can difficulties in maintaining one of the siblings in the placement due to behavior that is potentially harmful to their siblings. Additionally, probation youth typically do not have siblings in placement.

For the 1/1/2012 period, the “Sibling Placed with All Siblings” rate was 65.3 percent which is above the overall statewide percentage of 55.3 percent by 10.0 percent. However, Yuba County’s performance for “Children Placed with Some or All Siblings” for the same time period was 73.5 percent was below the overall state percentage of 74.2 percent by 0.7 percent.

Time Period	Number of Instances	Siblings Placed with All Siblings		Children Placed with Some or All Siblings	
		Number	%	Number	%
Jan-12	49	32	65.3%	36	73.5%
Apr-12	48	30	62.5%	34	70.8%
Jul-12	44	26	59.1%	28	63.6%
Oct-12	59	25	42.4%	35	59.3%
Jan-13	71	27	38.0%	42	59.2%

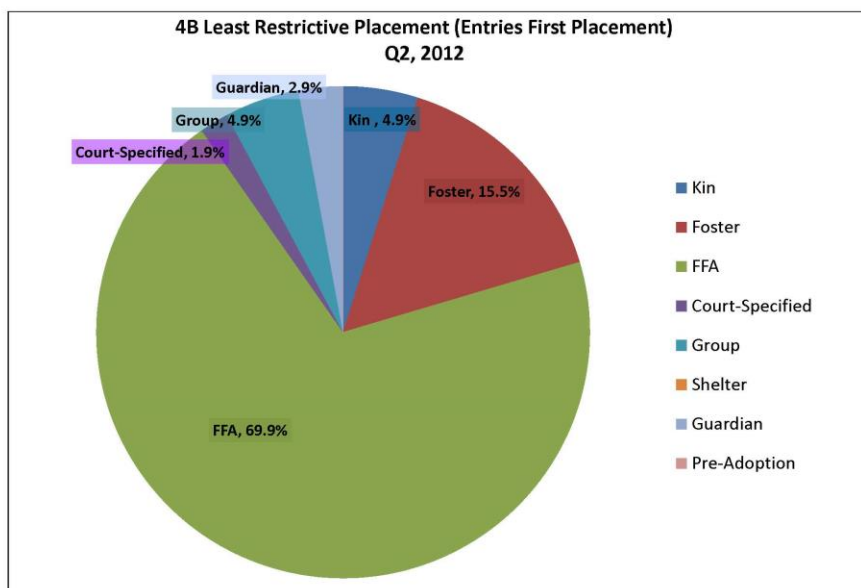
Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

Yuba County's children in placement are likely to be placed either with one or with all siblings. Currently 38.0 percent of children are placed with all siblings and 63.6 percent are with some or all of their siblings. Sibling placement is one of the placement goals with high emphasis when considering placement options.

Locating foster homes that are able and willing to care for large sibling groups, especially when some of the children have significant emotional, behavioral and/or developmental concerns, is often difficult. In addition, when siblings have different fathers, some relatives are not willing to accept children for placement who are not related to them by blood. Children with specialized needs often require placement in treatment facilities which require them to be temporarily separated from their siblings.

4B LEAST RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENT (ENTRIES FIRST PLACEMENT)

Placement type refers to the facility where a child was initially placed at the placement episode start date during the specified time period.

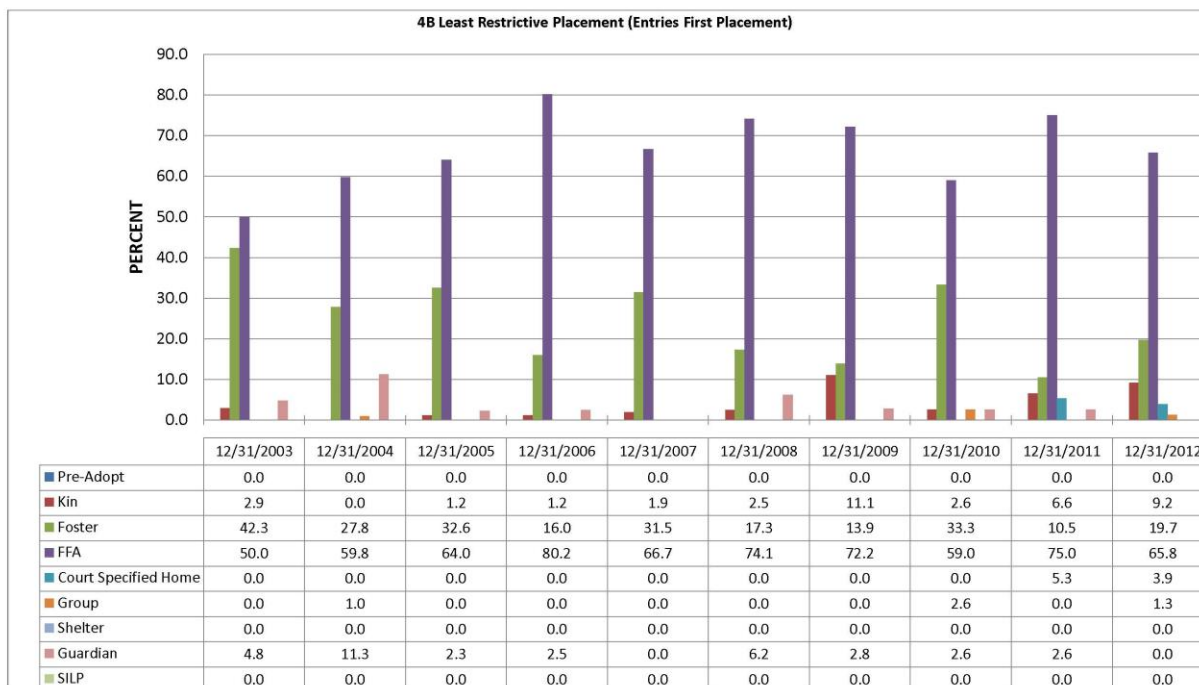


Source: Children's Research Center SafeMeasures® (Yuba County, AB 636 Measures 4B: Placement Entries, Q2, 2012. Retrieved 6/12/2013 from Children's Research Center website. URL: <https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>)

ANALYSIS

According to the most current information available, as illustrated above, Yuba County has only 4.9 percent of children in group home care. Much effort has gone into achieving this outcome. For example, YCAT members meet twice monthly to assess high risk children and determine the best plan for placement. Members include CWS, Probation, school districts, so that the children served by any of the agencies can be evaluated by the committee. The YCAT works to find the best services for a child and to maintain the child in the least restrictive placement setting.

Yuba County has a higher number of FFA placements entries. In crisis situations, particularly nights or weekends, social workers often find it easier to call a FFA to locate a placement. The county has one licensing social worker who communicates information about available homes to social workers. Placement facility types for 2012 Qtr 2nd include:



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

Certain factors, however, affect our ability to make the most appropriate placement for some of the children, who enter the CWS system, including:

- Relative/NREFM approval process.
- Number of relatives and NREFMs who are willing and able to assist the family.
- Placement of sibling groups.
- Placement of special needs children.
- Placement of children with behavioral problems.

The data above indicates that the use of foster homes is decreasing and the use of FFA homes is increasing. As the priorities of keeping siblings together and keeping children in their neighborhoods are emphasized, the need for a wider selection of placement choices may be contributing to this increase.

4B LEAST RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENT (POINT IN TIME)

The following outcome measure data reports a breakdown of the Placement Type, Age Group, Time in Care, Ethnic Group and Gender by percentages of the total children who had an open placement episode at a specified point-in-time. For this particular data, the specified point-in-time is 01/01/2013, which is the most current information available at the time of this analysis.

Placement Type				Age Group	
Pre-Adopt		Non-FC		Under 1	7.9%
Kin	27.1%	Transitional Housing	1.4%	'1-2	15.7%
Foster	2.9%	Guardian – Dependent		'3-5	14.3%
FFA	42.1%	Guardian – Other	7.1%	'6-10	15.7%
Court Specified Home	2.1%	Runaway	4.3%	'11-15	22.1%
Group	10.7%	Trial Home Visit		16-17	16.4%
Shelter		SILP	2.1%	18-20	7.9%
Time in Care		Ethnic Group		Gender	
< 12 months	55.0%	Black	3.6%	Female	45.7%
12-23 months	24.3%	White	79.0%	Male	54.3%
24-35 months	5.7%	Latino	15.9%		
36-47 months	2.1%	Asian/P.I.	0.7%		
48-59 months	5.0%	Nat American	0.7%		
60+ months	7.9%				

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

When breaking down total numbers into percentages, a more defined picture emerges in regards to the specifics of the caseload being analyzed. The information above refers to the group of children who had an open placement episode in the CWS/CMS system as of the beginning of 2013. The following is a comparison of county and statewide performance of the same period based on Placement Type, Age Group, Time in Care, Ethnic Group and Age Group.

Placement Type: Yuba County has no children reported while California has a total of 8.8 percent of children placed in Pre-Adopt, Shelter, Non-FC, Guardian-Dependent, Trial Home Visit and Other Placements. California's percentages are also higher than Yuba County's for Placement Types: Kin, Foster and Guardian-Other. In fact, California's percentage points are

three times higher than Yuba County's for Foster Placements. Yuba County, however, has much higher percentages for FFA, Court Specified Home, Group, Transitional Housing, Runaway and SILP placement types. Yuba County has 42.1 percent for FFA placements verses California's 26.0 percent.

Age Group: Yuba County comes in with higher percentages for ages Under 1, 1-2, and 16-17 while California has higher rates for ages 3-5, 6-10, 11-15, and 18-20.

Time in Care: Yuba County exceeds California by 14.1 percent for Time in Care being under 12 months and by 3.2 percent for 12-23 months in care. This is a subtle reminder of how hard Yuba County has worked to reduce the children's time in care through quality visitation and FTC. California's performance shows higher percentages in the Time in Care durations of 24-35 months, 36-47 months and 60+ months while Yuba County was slightly higher in the 48-59 months duration.

Ethnic Group: Yuba County and California's demographics are similar and show that the highest population is within the "White" ethnic group with the second highest being within the "Hispanic or Latino Origin" ethnic group and the third highest being within the "American Indian and Alaska Native" ethnic group. "Black" ethnic group ranked fourth in California at 6.6 percent while it ranked fifth in Yuba County at 3.9 percent. In regards to this outcome measure, the following shows quite a different breakdown:

First Highest Percentage:	Yuba County: "White" at 79.0%
	California: "Hispanic or Latino Origin" at 47.9%
Second Highest Percentage:	Yuba County: "Hispanic or Latino Origin" at 15.9%
	California: "White" at 24.7%
Third Highest Percentage:	Yuba County: "Black" at 3.6%
	California: "Black" at 23.3%

Gender Group: California shows a higher percentage of females at 50.1 percent versus males at 49.9 percent. Yuba County shows quite the opposite with females at 45.7 percent and males at 54.3 percent.

LEAST RESTRICTIVE PROBATION DEPARTMENT PLACEMENTS

The Probation Department's low number in placement (averaging 5-6 youth) is a representation of the efforts made to place youth in a least restrictive environment prior to an order of out-of-home placement being granted. Once a youth is ordered into out-of-home placement, all alternatives of relatives either have been exhausted or the youth's needs (e.g. sex offender treatment) require a more restrictive environment. Thereafter, searches of a lesser restrictive placement are a consistent part of the concurrent planning with the youth.

4E ICWA & MULTI-ETHNIC PLACEMENT STATUS

This measure reflects the percent of ICWA eligible children placed in foster care settings as identified with ICWA eligibility.

Placement Status	INDIAN CHILD WELFARE PLACEMENT OCTOBER 2009 TO JANUARY 2013													
	OCT 2009	JAN 2010	APR 2010	JUL 2010	OCT 2010	JAN 2011	APR 2011	JUL 2011	OCT 2011	JAN 2012	APR 2012	JUL 2012	OCT 2012	JAN 2013
Relatives	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3
Non Relatives, Indian SCPs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non Relatives, Non Indian SCPs	2	2	5	5	4	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Placement Status	INDIAN CHILD WELFARE PLACEMENT Cont. OCTOBER 2009 TO JANUARY 2013													
	OCT 2009	JAN 2010	APR 2010	JUL 2010	OCT 2010	JAN 2011	APR 2011	JUL 2011	OCT 2011	JAN 2012	APR 2012	JUL 2012	OCT 2012	JAN 2013
Non Relatives, SCP Ethnic Missing	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Group Homes	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	6	6	11	10	9	10	7	8	8	6	6	6	5	6

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

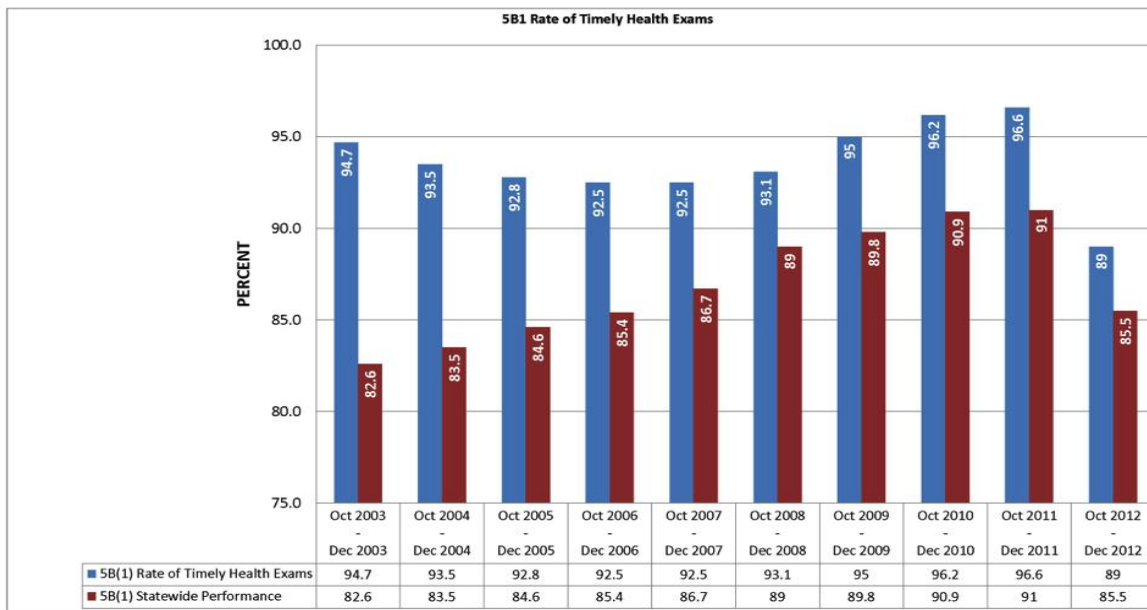
Currently, there are no federally recognized/active tribes in Yuba County. However, CWS and Probation provide services to families with Native American ancestry. Native American children are placed with relatives whenever possible. The next placement preference is with a Native American foster family. Families and children are asked to provide information about their Native American heritage. If the family has Native American heritage, additional questions are asked about their affiliation with the identified tribal group. This information is then submitted to the tribal group to determine if the children are eligible for membership with the tribe. Historically, Yuba County has had low numbers of Native American children in care. Currently, there are six Native American children in care. Three are placed in relative care, one is placed with non-relative, non-Indian SCPs, one is placed in a group home and one is under the category of "Missing" which are children for whom placement type is not coded.

Outcome Data Measures: WELL-BEING

Well-being outcomes measure whether children received services adequate to meet their physical, emotional, educational and mental health needs.

5B (1) RATE OF TIMELY HEALTH EXAMS

5B(1) measures the number of children who are in placement that are required to have a medical exam and how many are in compliance.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

The Quarter 4 data for 2012 is indicating that 89.0 percent of children who are in care are in compliance with a timely medical exam which is 3.5 percent over the statewide performance of 85.5 percent. The compliance for health exams along with dental exams is reviewed during court hearings.

The PHN in CWS monitors medical visits and psychotropic medications as well as input of data into the child's Health and Education Passport. The PHN at times accompanies the social workers that are investigating child abuse and neglect to assess the physical condition of the children.

Time Period	Number of Children Who Are to Have a Medical Exam	Number of Children Who are in Compliance With a Timely Medical Exam	Number of Children Who Are Not in Compliance with a Timely Medical Exam	Percent of Children Who Are in Compliance With a Timely Medical Exam	Percent of Children Who Are Not in Compliance With a Timely Medical Exam
Jan – Mar 2012	87	83	4	95.4%	4.6%
Apr – Jun 2012	87	84	3	96.6%	3.4%
Jul – Sep 2012	100	97	3	97.0%	3.0%
Oct – Dec 2012	118	105	13	89.0%	11.0%

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

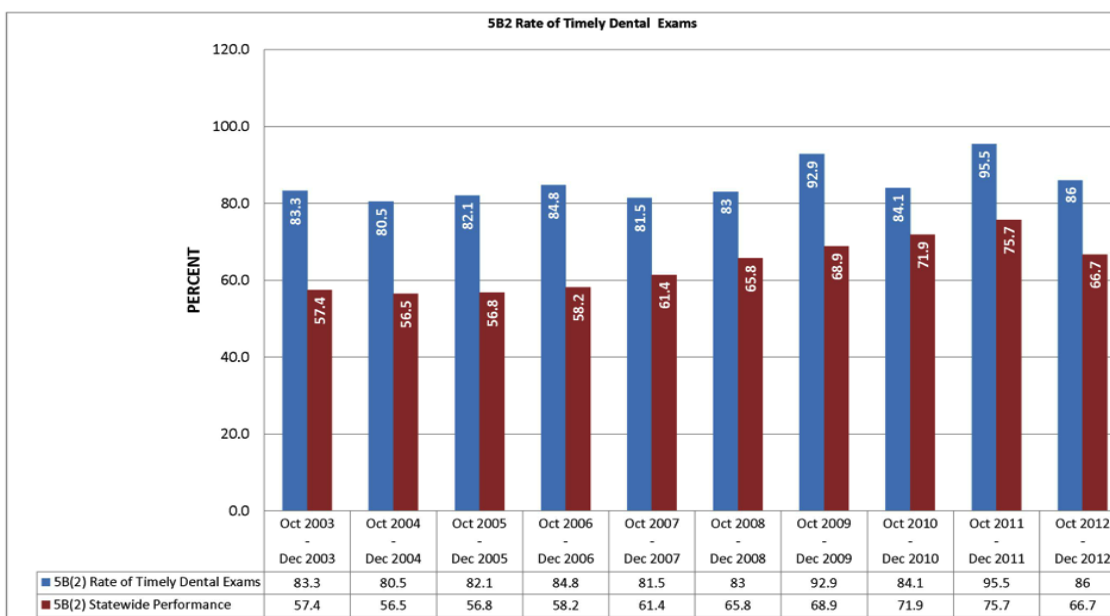
Social workers ensure children receive medical care through the CHDP program in accordance with the CHDP schedule for periodic health assessments.

BARRIERS

Parents don't supply adequate information about child's medical history.

5B (2) RATE OF TIMELY DENTAL EXAMS

5B(2) measures the number of children who are in placement that are required to have a dental exam and how many are in compliance.



Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

The Quarter 4 data for 2012 is indicating that 86.0 percent of children who are in care are in compliance with a timely dental exam. It is very likely that the dental exam is significantly under

recorded. The compliance for dental exams along with health exams is reviewed during court hearings.

The PHN in CWS monitors dental visits as well as input of data into the child's Health and Education Passport. The PHN at times accompanies social workers that are investigating child abuse and neglect to assess the physical condition of the children.

Time Period	Number of Children Who Are to Have a Dental Exam	Number of Children Who Are in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam	Number of Children Who Are Not in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam	Percent of Children Who Are in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam	Percent of Children Who Are Not in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam
Jan – Mar 2012	66	61	5	92.4%	7.6%
Apr – Jun 2012	64	61	3	95.3%	4.7%
Jul – Sep 2012	69	64	5	92.8%	7.2%
Time Period Cont.	Number of Children Who Are to Have a Dental Exam	Number of Children Who Are in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam	Number of Children Who Are Not in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam	Percent of Children Who Are in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam	Percent of Children Who Are Not in Compliance With a Timely Dental Exam
Oct – Dec 2012	86	74	12	86.0%	14.0%

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

Social workers ensure children receive dental care through the CHDP program in accordance with the CHDP schedule for periodic dental assessments.

BARRIERS

Parents don't supply adequate information about child's dental history.

5F PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATIONS

5F measures the percent of children in placement who have been authorized by the Court in the use of psychotropic medications. In other words, this measure looks at the number of youth who have court authorization recorded for the use of psychotropic medications in the treatment of various diagnosed conditions.

Time Period	Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	Not Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	In Care	Percent Authorized for Psychotropic Medication
Jan 2011 – Mar 2011	23	99	122	18.9%
Apr 2011 – Jun 2011	24	104	128	18.8%
Jul 2011 – Sep 2011	22	104	126	17.5%
Oct 2011 – Dec 2011	20	97	117	17.1%
Jan 2012 – Mar 2012	19	95	114	16.7%

Apr 2012 – Jun 2012	18	101	119	15.1%
Jul 2012 – Sep 2012	17	118	135	12.6%
Oct 2012 – Dec 2012	16	125	141	11.3%

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

As the data above shows, there has been a steady decrease since 2011 in the number of children who are receiving psychotropic medications. Treatment with psychotropic medications decreased by 5.8 percent from 17.1 percentage points (Dec 2011) to 11.3 percentage points (Dec 2012).

PROBATION YOUTH

The number of probation youth who have recorded court authorization for the use of psychotropic medications in the treatment of various diagnosed conditions from 2006 through 2009 was nine out of the 19 youth. A review process is in place to reduce the likelihood of drug abuse and to ensure that only those who are qualified for the medication treatment receive it.

6B INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLAN

6B measures the percentage of children in CWS supervised out-of-home placements with placement episodes lasting 31 days or more who have had an IEP. The IEP is mandated by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and requires public schools to develop an IEP for every student with a disability.

This measure could be of special benefit for children who have difficulty learning because of ADHD, emotional and mental disorders, autism, visual, hearing or speech impairments, etc.

Time Period	2011 FOSTER CHILDREN IEP			2012 FOSTER CHILDREN IEP		
	Total in Foster Care	# with IEP	% with IEP	Total in Foster Care	# with IEP	% with IEP
Qtr 1 – Jan-Mar	108	3	2.8%	101	1	1.0%
Qtr 2 – Apr-Jun	106	3	2.8%	104	1	1.0%
Qtr 3 – Jul-Sep	112	3	2.7%	118	1	0.8%
Qtr 4 – Oct-Dec	110	2	1.8%	127	1	0.8%

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

The reporting period is four quarters in duration for the last two years. The IEP includes measurable goals, including academic and functional goals, and short term objectives designed to meet the student's needs and enable the child to be involved in and make progress in his/her general curriculum. Yuba County's rate for this two year reporting period has been within a range of 8.0 percent to 6.6 percent below the statewide rate.

PROBATION YOUTH

Eleven out of 19 Probation youth had an active IEP from 2006 through 2009.

8A CHILDREN TRANSITIONING TO SELF-SUFFICIENT ADULTHOOD

8A measures the number of foster children, ages 16 through 20, who aged out of Foster Care that were eligible for ILP services and received educational services and training, and/or achieved employment or economic self-sufficiency for the specified reporting period.

Reporting Period	Total CWS Supervised Youth Aging Out of Foster Care	Completed High School or Equivalency		Obtained Employment		With Housing Arrangements		Received ILP Services		With Permanency Connections	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Q4 2009 Oct – Dec	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Q1 2010 Jan – Mar	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Q2 2010 Apr – Jun	8	7	87.5%	2	25.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%
Q3 2010 Jul – Sep	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Q4 2010 Oct – Dec	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Q1 2011 Jan – Mar	3	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	2	66.7%
Q2 2011 Apr – Jun	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Q3 2011 Jul – Sep	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Q4 2011 Oct – Dec	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Q1 2012 Jan – Mar	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Q2 2012 Apr – Jun	2	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Q3 2012 Jul – Sep	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Q4 2012 Oct – Dec	Co. Not Reported	Co. Not Reported		Co. Not Reported		Co. Not Reported		Co. Not Reported		Co. Not Reported	

Source: Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Services, U.C. Berkeley; CWS /CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract

ANALYSIS

All Probation youth are referred for ILP services at the age of 15 ½. Probation ensures youth are receiving ILP services by discussing the program with the youth and the group home or FFA. The Probation Department has implemented the 90-Day Transition Plan. The probation officer assists the youth in completing the plan and ensuring the plan is appropriate and attainable.

Youth who exit CWS and Probation face a challenging transition into adulthood. Foster youth need an extra hand to develop the skills and resources they will need to become self-sufficient adults.

Yuba County is providing ILP services to foster youth who are nearing and preparing for adulthood. Foster youth learn daily living skills in the area of:

- Employment
- Educational planning
- Knowledge of community resources
- Housing
- Food management
- Interpersonal and safety skills
- Substance abuse prevention
- Pregnancy prevention
- Preventative health activities

CWS is currently continuing to utilize the THP-Plus Program.

STRENGTHS

- Improve permanent connections with a permanent person.
- Use FTC to create a TILP and an exit plan.
- Utilize collaborative partners.
- Use the Reach program through Friday Night Live.

BARRIERS

- Lack of mentoring programs – ages 21 or 24.
- Homelessness.
- Lack of family support.
- Lack of income, employment or job skills.
- Lack of self-esteem.
- The barriers recognized by the probation officer include:
 - No progress report from ILP requested by the probation officer.
 - Youth not receiving money for attending classes in the county in which they are placed (some counties do not pay ILP money to out of county youth).

AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

- Increase access to affordable housing.
- Increase caregiver involvement with ILP.
- Increase youth's awareness of the available programs/services for youth.
- Increase family connections.
- Explore programs that better prepare youth for workforce.

8A COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL OR EQUIVALENCY

For specific numbers and percentages of this outcome measure, please refer to the chart located on page 125 under section 8A Children Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood.

ANALYSIS

Since Quarter 4 2009, there has been a 33.3 percent increase in the percentage of foster youth that were nearing adulthood and were provided Independent Living Skills Program services that have completed high school, or its equivalency from 2009 to 2012.

8A OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT

For specific numbers and percentages of this outcome measure, please refer to the chart located on page 125 under section 8A Children Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood.

ANALYSIS

Possibly due to the ongoing economic crisis that continues to plague California, especially in the rural areas like Yuba County, there has been a 33.3 percent decrease in the number of foster youth that participated in the Independent Living Skills Program that obtained employment from the last quarter of 2009 until the end of the third quarter of 2012.

8A HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

For specific numbers and percentages of this outcome measure, please refer to the chart located on page 125 under section 8A Children Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood.

ANALYSIS

Upon completion and review of data available for 12 quarters starting from the last quarter of 2009 and ending with the first three quarters of 2012, it has been determined that there were eight out of 12 quarters when the percentage of CWS supervised youth that received Independent Living Skills Program services that aged out of foster care with housing arrangements was at 100.0 percent. Three of the 12 quarters analyzed showed "0" Total CWS Supervised Youth Aging Out of Foster Care while one quarter had only one of the two total youth that had housing arrangements (Q1 2010).

8A RECEIVED ILP SERVICES

For specific numbers and percentages of this outcome measure, please refer to the chart located on page 125 under section 8A Children Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood.

ANALYSIS

Due to the diligence of the Yuba County CWS staff, of all the 12 quarters reviewed, those quarters that had CWS supervised youth aging out of foster care all had a 100.0 percent success rate in regards to youth receiving ILP services.

8A PERMANENCY CONNECTION WITH AN ADULT

For specific numbers and percentages of this outcome measure, please refer to the chart located on page 125 under section 8A Children Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood.

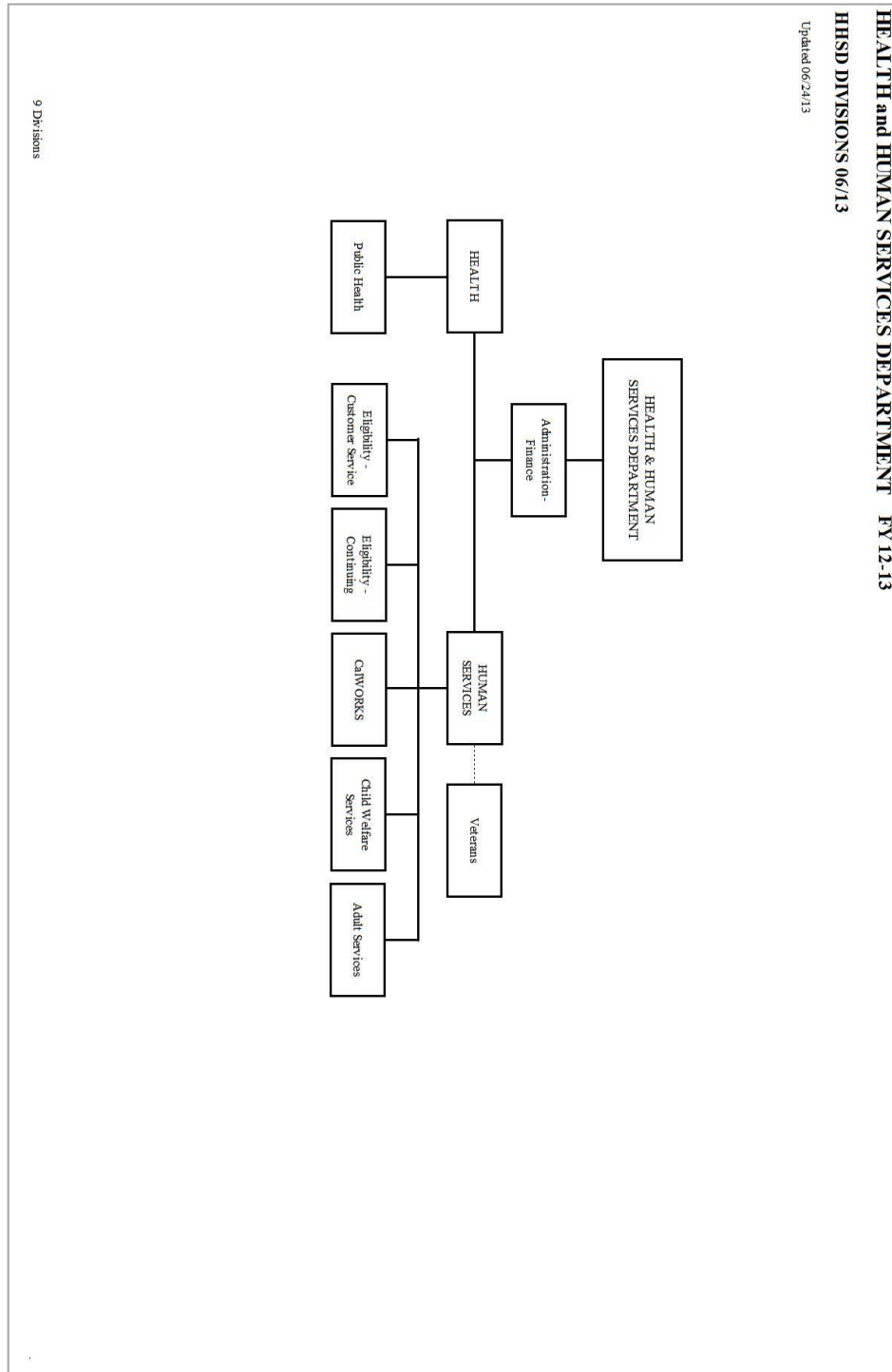
ANALYSIS

In regards to the percentage of youth with permanency connections, eight of the 12 quarters analyzed had 100.0 percent of CWS supervised youth aging out of foster care having permanency connections while only one quarter (Q1 2011) had a 66.7 percent rate and the remaining three quarters were not applicable since those quarters had “0” youth aging out of foster care.

In 2011 and 2012, there were no Probation youth aging out of the system. As of July 2013, of the five youth reaching the age of majority, all five youth have transitioned into extended foster care. Of the five youth, four youth have permanency connections with extended family or non-related extended family members. There are currently no youth in out-of-home placement who are reaching the age of majority.

PLACE HOLDER FOR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MINUTE ORDER/RESOLUTION

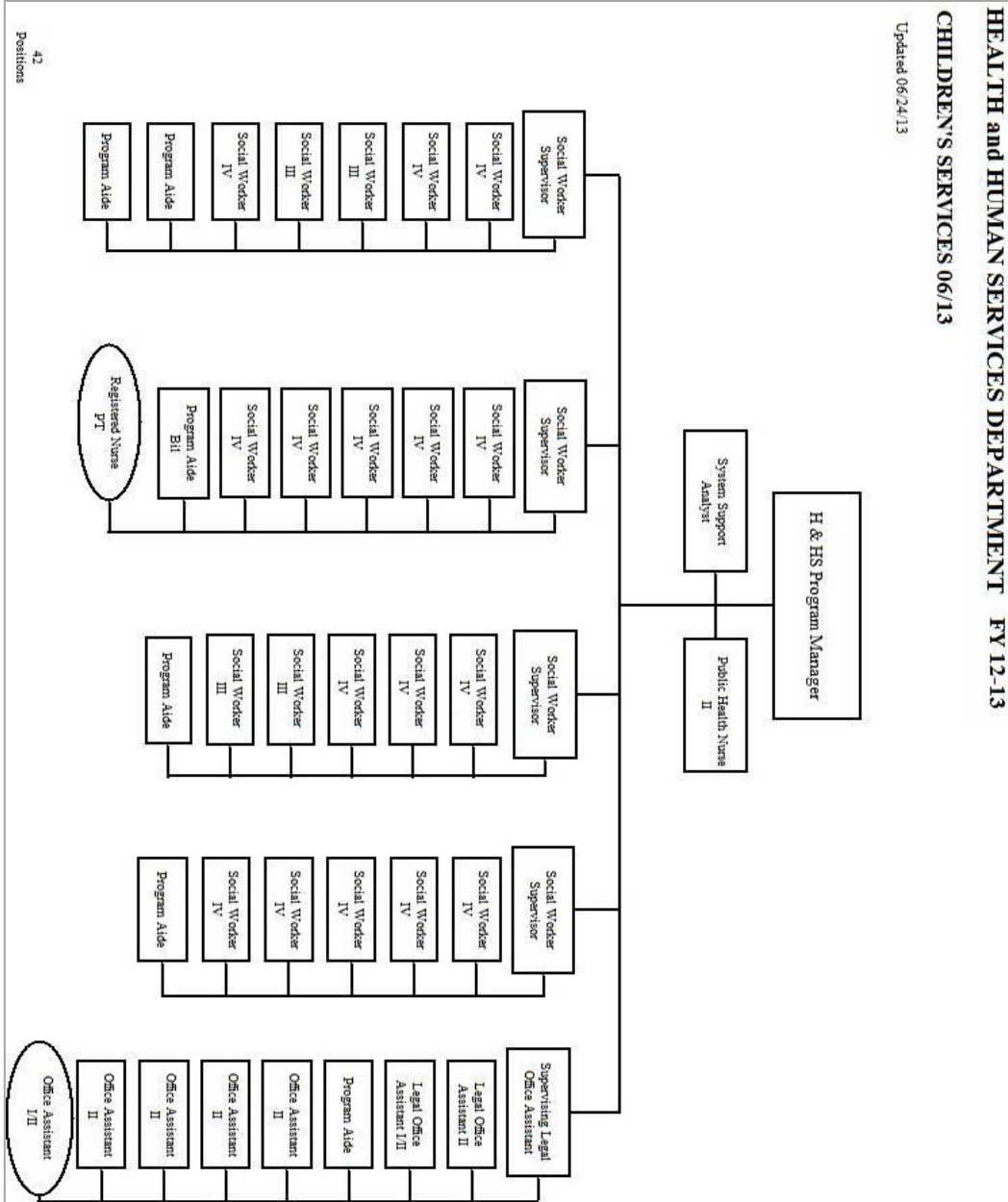
ATTACHMENT 1



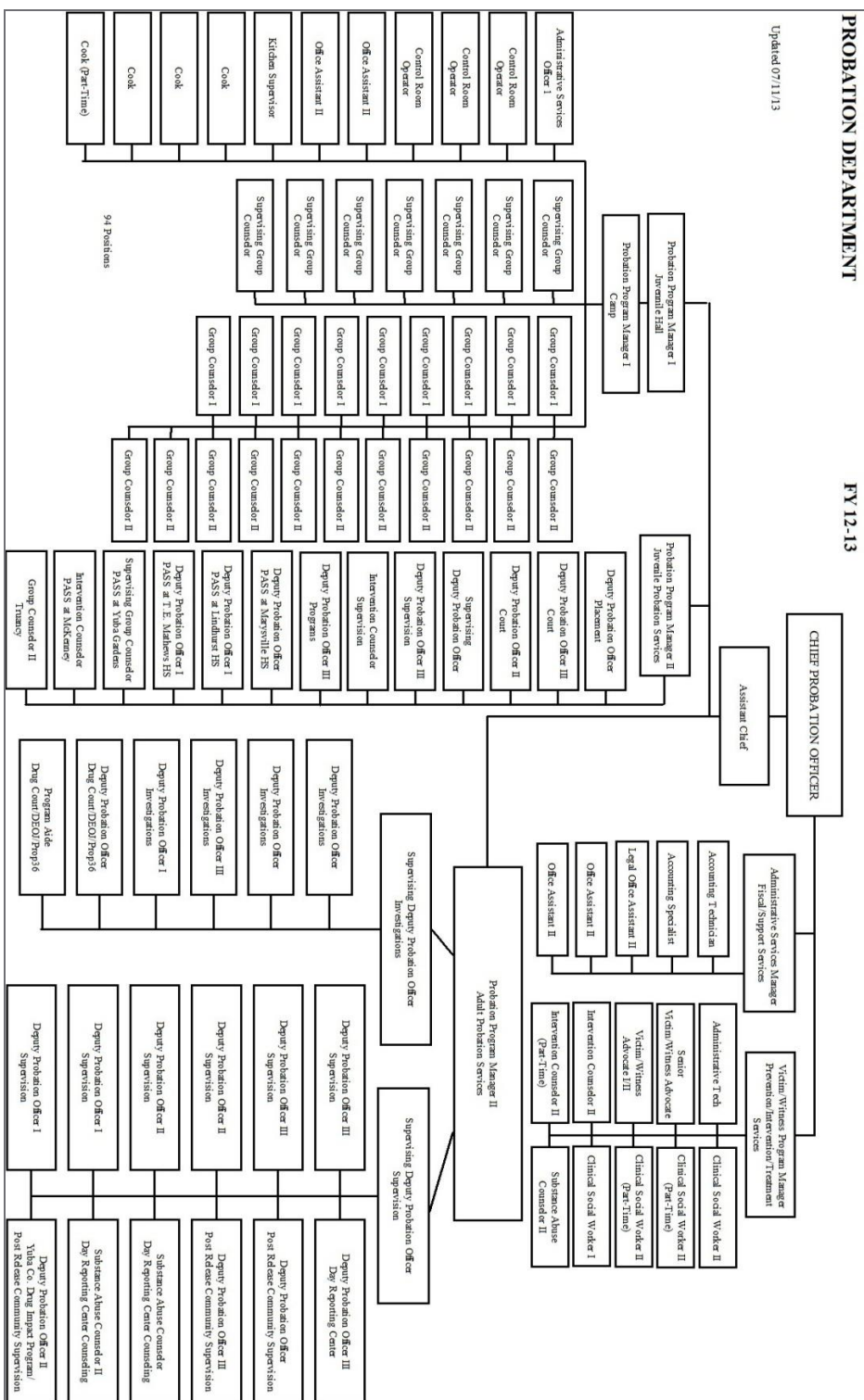
ATTACHMENT 2

HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT FY 12-13 CHILDREN'S SERVICES 06/13

Updated 06/24/13



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Positions



APPENDIX I: Acronym Guide

AB 636	Assembly Bill 636
ACIN	All County Information Notice
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
BEAS	Bi-County Early Access Support Collaborative
BOS	Board of Supervisors
BRC	Blue Ribbon Commission
CACI	Child Abuse Central Index
Cal-SAHF	California Safe and Healthy Families Program
CalSWEC	California Social Work Education Center
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunities and Responsibility to Kids
CAPC	Child Abuse Prevention Council
CAPIT	Child Abuse Prevention Intervention and Treatment Program
CBCAP	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program
C-CFSR	California Child and Family Services Review
CCTF	County Children's Trust Fund
CDBS	Child Development Behavioral Specialist
CDRT	Child Death Review Team
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CHDP	Child Health and Disability Prevention Program
CLFP	County Licensed Foster Parent
CPOC	Chief Probation Officer of California
CQI	Continuous Quality Improvement
CRC	Children's Research Center
CSA	County Self Assessment
CSOAB	Children's Services Outcomes and Accountability Bureau
CSSR	Center for Social Services Research
CWDA	County Welfare Directors Association of California
CWS	Child Welfare Services
CWS/CMS	Child Welfare Services/Case Management System
DDS	Department Developmental Services
DOJ	Department of Justice
DR	Differential Response

DVRO	Domestic Violence Restraining Order
ER	Emergency Response
FFA	Foster Family Agency
FKCE	Foster/Kinship Care Education Program
FM	Family Maintenance
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
FR	Family Reunification
FRC	Family Resource Center
FSNA	Family Strengths and Needs Assessment
FTC	Family Team Conferencing
ICWA	Indian Child Welfare Act
IEP	Individualized Education Plan
ILP	Independent Living Program
ITS	Intensive Treatment Services
LCSW	Licensed Clinical Social Worker
LMFC	Licensed Marriage and Family Counselor
LMFT	Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist
MEPA	Multi-Ethnic Placement Act
MFCC	Marriage, Family and Child Counseling
MHSA	Mental Health Services Act
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSW	Master of Social Work
MSYGC	Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center
MVT	Motor Vehicle Traffic
NCCD	National Council on Crime and Delinquency
NREFM	Non-Relative Extended Family Member
OCAP	Office of Child Abuse Prevention
OCAP – PND	Office of Child Abuse Prevention – Prevention Network Development
PACT	Positive Achievement Change Tool
P.A.S.S.	Probation and School Success
PHN	Public Health Nurse
PCIT	Parent Child Interactive Therapy
PDF	Portable Document Format
POST	Peace Officers Safety Training

PP	Permanent Plan
PQCR	Peer Quality Case Review
PSSF	Promoting Safe and Stable Families
QAR	Quality Assurance Review
RFP	Request for Proposal
RTA	Regional Training Academy
SCP	Substitute Care Providers
SDM	Structured Decision Making
SDPO	Supervising Deputy Probation Officer
SELPA	Special Education Local Plan Area
SFV	Structured Family Visitation Program
SHU	Secured Housing Unit
SIP	System Improvement Plan
SMART	Substance Abuse Multi-Agency Review Team
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STC	Standards and Corrections
SOP	Safety Organized Practice
SW	Social Worker
SYCEA	Sutter/Yuba Employee Association
SYMHS	Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Services
TANF	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
THPP	Transitional Housing Placement Program
THP-Plus	Transitional Housing Program - Plus
TILP	Transitional Independent Living Plan
TPR	Termination of Parental Rights
U.C.	University of California
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
W&I	Welfare and Institutions
WIA	Work Force Investment Act
YCAT	Yuba County Assessment Team
YCCC	Yuba County Children's Council
YCCSOC	Yuba County Children's Systems of Care
YCHHSD	Yuba County Health and Human Services Department
YCPPOA	Yuba County Peace Officers Association

